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THE WAR.

Announcement to the Reichstag of the French Declaration of War—Speech of King William—War Loan Voted Unanimously—Harmony in Germany—A Theory of the Cause of the War—A German Ultimatum, Dethronement of the Bonapartes.

BERLIN, July 20.—The Reichstag, or North German Parliament, met yesterday afternoon. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was chosen President. Vehement cheering followed Count VON BISMARCK's announcement of the declaration of war by France. The King then opened the session with a speech, which was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. He said Prussia had no interest in the selection of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN for the Spanish throne except that it might bring peace to a friendly people. It had, nevertheless, furnished the Emperor of the French with a pretext for war unknown to diplomacy, and, scorning peace, he had indulged in language to Germany which could only have been prompted by a miscalculation of her strength. Germany was powerful enough to resent such language and repel such violence. He said so in all reverence, knowing that the event was in God's hands. He had fully weighed the responsibility which rested on the man who drives into war and havoc two great and tranquil nations, yearning for peace and the enjoyment of the common blessings of Christian civilization and prosperity, and for contests more salutary than those of blood. Those who rule France have shrewdly studied the methods touching the sensitive pride of that great neighbor nation, and to promote selfish interests have misguided it. Then," concluded the King, "as our fathers before us have done, let us fight for liberty and our rights against the wrongs inflicted by a foreign conqueror; and as God was with our fathers, so He will be with us in a struggle without which Europe can never enjoy lasting peace." After the King's speech had been delivered, a loan of 120,000,000 thalers was carried unanimously, amid the wildest expressions of enthusiasm by all parties....The most perfect harmony exists in the Governments of all the North German States. In the Saxon Chambers yesterday, Baron DE FRIESEN, the Minister of Finances, made a speech, telling the Deputies that France was anxious for war, and that she should have it as sharply and severely as possible. His remarks were greeted with enthusiasm....It is said here that the failure of the intrigue by the Empress EUGENIE to marry her niece, the Duchess of ALBA, to Prince LEOPOLD of Hohenzollern, is the real source of the present trouble between France and Prussia. The father of the Duchess is now in Madrid, drowned in debt, and generally despised. All Germans in the service of the French have been ordered to return forthwith. The Prussian Government has announced that merchantmen, even of the enemy, will not be interfered with on the high seas, unless for causes which would expose neutrals to seizure. Gen. WIEDEL, the Adjutant-General of Hanover, has been arrested at Weimar as a spy.

FRANKFORT, July 20.—The *Gazette*, in an editorial, asks how the cause of the war concerns the people of France or Germany, and intimates that the question is one between the monarchs of the respective countries, and one that the people do not feel at all interested in.

LONDON, July 20.—Germany makes the dethronement of the BONAPARTES its ultimatum. A gentleman who has just returned from a trip up the Rhine, tells his experiences to the *Times* this morning. He says the German army is quiet, grave, anxious and resolute. On the other hand, the French are yelling, drinking, swaggering, and literally "spoiling for a fight." He says further that for every one German soldier, he saw a hundred French.

Another Formal Announcement in the French Chambers—A State of War—A Sanitary Commission in Paris—Americans Active—Movements of Mr. Washburne—Rumored Italian Alliance—The Orleans Princes.

PARIS, July 20.—In the Corps Legislatif today, the Duke DE GRAMMONT announced in the following words that war had been declared with Prussia and her allies:

"*Messieurs*: The *exposé* presented to you on the 15th inst. made known the causes we have for war against Prussia. According to the rules and usage of nations and by order of the Emperor, I have requested the Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin to notify the Cabinet of Prussia of our resolution to seek with arms the guarantees we could not obtain by discussion. This has been done, and I have the honor to make known to the Corps Legislatif that in consequence thereof a state of war exists, since the 19th, between France and Prussia. This declaration applies to the allies of Prussia who give her armed assistance."

A meeting of citizens of the United States was held at the residence of Dr. EVANS last night to take measures for the organization of a Sanitary Commission. It is proposed that the Commission shall co-operate with the international and French societies in aid of the wounded. Dr. EVANS placed at the disposal of the new organization the report of the American Sanitary Commission and a collection of models of ambulances, stretchers, hospital tents and other appliances used by the Commission during the late war. A donation of 10,000 francs was also made by the Doctor as a nucleus for a sanitary fund. Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister, was in Bohemia when he heard news of the breaking out of the war. He immediately returned to Paris, and yesterday was in consultation with several of his diplomatic colleagues....*La Liberté* asserts that M. VIMERCATI has gone to Florence with a treaty of alliance between France and Italy. The same paper says in case Denmark joins France in the war the Prince of Orleans will serve in the Danish Army. The warlike enthusiasm in France is unabated. A rich manufacturer of Mulhouse has offered to equip 5,000 volunteers and supply them with rations during the war. The Deputies in the Corps Legislatif sign liberal subscriptions for the wounded. M. SCHNEIDER gives 20,000 francs to one of the aid societies.

Eugenie and Her Son's Campaign with His Father—Ollivier Confident of Victory—Official Changes—Consuls in Germany Leaving—Correspondents Shut Out—Military Movements—The German Frontier Crossed.

LONDON, July 20.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Paris says the Empress EUGENIE is delighted that the Prince Imperial will now see his first campaign with his father. M. OLLIVIER avows his entire confidence in the favorable result of the war....Telegraphic communication between France and Germany has been destroyed by the authorities.

PARIS, July 20.—An American resident here has given 10,000 francs to the Society to aid the wounded soldiers of France....The *Journal Officiel* this morning contains a decree nominating Gen. EDMOND LEBOEUF, lately Minister of War, as Major-General; Viscount DEJEAN, Minister of War *ad interim*, and Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE as Ambassador to Vienna....It is understood that all the French Consuls in the Germanic Confederation have received their passports....No newspaper correspondents, French or foreign, will be allowed to accompany the French army.

PARIS, July 20.—It is rumored that Prince NAPOLEON will go to the Baltic and with his land force coöperate with the fleet of Vice-Admiral Count BOUET WILLAUMEZ in occupying the territory of Hanover. A number of spies have been captured on both sides near the Rhine.

COLOGNE, July 20.—The French passed the frontier, near Saarbrücken, last evening and seized the Custom-house.

No Fighting on Sea or Land—The Emperor at St. Cloud—Bismarck Complains of the Landwehr—Belgium—Spanish Condemnation of Napoleon—Swiss Neutrality.

PARIS, July 20.—No fighting on sea or land has yet been reported. The Deputies from the Departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, Moselle and Meurthe, are kept well informed by telegraph of the movements of the army, and they state that no important conflict has yet taken place between the hostile forces. There have been some skirmishes between patrols and customs officers; but no blood has been spilled, and not a gun has been fired. The Emperor did not come to Paris today. He received the Ministers and answered dispatches at St. Cloud. The Prussians on the border say that BISMARCK is much troubled at the slowness of the Landwehr in coming forward.

LONDON, July 20.—The Belgian official organs say that France misconstrues as an evidence of hostility, the destruction of a bridge near Blandain, which was merely the result of a misapprehension of orders, and declares that Belgium remains loyally neutral. The Spanish papers unanimously condemn NAPOLEON for declaring war.

BASEL, Switzerland, July 20.—A General of the Swiss army and several other officers of high rank have been arrested in Germany. It is believed that Prussia purposely retards her answer to Switzerland's declaration of neutrality.

The French Campaign—Concentration in the North-Western Part of the Country—The Commands.

LONDON, July 20.—The following highly important sketch of the French campaign has been obtained from a reliable source. The French army is concentrating in the North-western part of the country within a quadrilateral formed by the towns of Nancy, Thionville, Strasbourg and Mayence. South of Strasbourg, on the same meridian, is an intrenched camp at Belfont, where a corps d'armée is now taking up its position to form the right of the French Army. Another corps will be in reserve at Chalon-Surmarne. The entire army will be composed of eight corps, each consisting of three or four divisions of infantry, and from six to eight regiments of cavalry. Each division will have three batteries of artillery, one company of engineers, and will comprise from ten to twelve thousand men. The commanders of the corps are as follows:

First Corps—Maréchal MACMAHON, Duke de Magenta.
Second Corps—Baron FROUSSARD, General of Division.
Third Corps—Marechal BAZAINE.
Fourth corps—Count LADMIRAULT, General of Division.
Fifth Corps—DE FAILLY, General of Division
Sixth Corps—Marechal CANROBERT.
Seventh Corps—FELIX DONAY, General of Division.
Major-General of the Army—Gen. EDWARD LEBOEUF.
Assistant Major-Generals—LEBRUN and FARRAS.
Commander-in-Chief of Artillery—Gen. SOLEILLE.
Commander-in-Chief of Engineers—Gen. COFFENIERES DE NOWECK.

The Army of the Moselle will be commanded by Marshall BAZAINE, and composed of the Second, Third and Fourth Corps. The head-quarters of the respective corps will be at St. Arold, Metz and Thionville. An examination of the map will show that in all probability this army will meet the first shock of war. The Army of the Rhine, of which Marshal MCMAHON will have command, will be composed of the First, Fifth and Seventh Corps, with head-quarters respectively at Strasbourg, Bitche, and Belfont. The corps under Gen. DE FAILLY posted around Bitche, will unite the two armies. The reserve-corps in camp at Chalons-sur-Marne, under Marechal CANROBERT, will be composed of troops of the line, reinforced from reserves of all kinds. The guarde mobile is preparing for service, and there is great activity throughout France. Within three days all the battalions will have left for Chalons. A battery of *mitrailleuses* will be attached to each corps d'armée. Three hundred Hanoverians have volunteered in a body for the French service....Turkey offers France a contingent of 200,000 soldiers for pay.

Precautionary Measures—Armed Neutrality—Alliances—The British Channel Squadron—Irish Sympathy for France—Excitement in Dublin.

FLORENCE, July 20.—The Italian Government has called out two classes of military reserves, as a precautionary measure.

VIENNA, July 20.—Turkey has called out her reserves, and stopped the telegraphs in all directions.

ZURICH, July 20.—JOHN, Count Dargan, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces of Switzerland.

LONDON, July 20.—The rumors of alliances are still rumors only. Thus far no authentic information of any Power having taken sides with either combatant, has been made public. In the House of Commons, last evening, Sir R. SEYMOUR gave notice that he should question the Government concerning a secret treaty which was alleged to exist between France and Denmark, and also whether Prussia had declined the proposition made not long ago by France to disarm....Admiral MILNE has been recalled from the Mediterranean in order to command the Channel Squadron....No news of any engagement, either by land or sea, had yet been received here at noon.

DUBLIN, July 20.—A great popular demonstration in favor of France was made in this city last evening. More than 100,000 people, with twenty bands of music, were out on parade. The French and Irish flags were carried entwined. The Police charged the procession and captured these flags, but the mob rallied and retook them. Intense excitement prevailed.

War Effects in Commercial and Financial Circles—Failures in Liverpool—Increased Interest in France.

LONDON, July 20.—The Liverpool markets yesterday were utterly prostrated. Nothing was ever known like the commercial depression. Many men worth $100,000 sterling a day or two ago, are bankrupt today. The business in yarns and fabrics at Manchester is also completely paralyzed.

The *Standard*, this morning, says that the recent tumble in stocks is altogether due to the croakers. People on 'Change were caught with customers' orders in hand and undeliverable, necessitating a realization at any price. The money market remains easy, and money is freely offered at 2@2½ per cent.

LIVERPOOL, July 20—2 P. M.—There is a better feeling in the market now, and business is recovering from the effects of the panic.

PARIS, July 20.—The officers of the Bank of France announce an advance in the rate of interest to 3½ per cent.

PARIS, July 20—5½ P. M.—Bourse is growing weaker; rentes continue to decline, and are now quoted at 66 francs.

Rumor of an Encounter—No Room for Peace Negotiations—Important Interpretation of the Treaty of Paris.

LONDON, July 20, 4½ P. M.—It is rumored that a collision took place this morning, near Forbach, between the French and Prussian advanced guards. Nothing further is known of the affair, and some doubt is cast on the report, as advices from Paris today are positive that there has been no fighting. Earl GRANVILLE reports that the determined and absolute refusal of the Emperor NAPOLEON to entertain negotiations render it probable that any attempt to renew them will be useless until a great battle has been fought. It is reported that France denies that the stipulations of the Paris Convention apply to the present war.

Action of the Fenians—A Convention to Meet in Cincinnati.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 20.—JAMES GIBBONS, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fenian Brotherhood, has issued the following: "In view of the imminency of a general European war, and the strong probability of England being engaged in the struggle, a general convention of the Irish nationalists of America, irrespective of past differences or organizations, will be held in Cincinnati, Aug. 23, to adopt such measures as will best promote the cause of Irish independence.

Action of Germans in the United States.

BOSTON, July 20.—The Germans of this city have taken preliminary steps for a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall to express sympathy with Fatherland, and to raise funds for the relief of persons wounded in defending German honor.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT.

The Suicide of the French Minister—Advance in Rates of Marine Insurance from One to Ten Per Cent.—The Dry-Goods Trade and How It is Affected by the War—The Gold and Produce Markets—Decline in Flour and Wheat.

The principal topic discussed yesterday in financial and commercial circles were the suicide of the French Minister, M. PREVOST PARADOL, and the progress of the European war. The reported action of the Irish in Dublin was also earnestly discussed, and it was thought that if the demonstration was as formidable as was represented, something serious might result from it. Gold advanced to 122⅜ on the reception of the news above noted, but fell off soon after to 121½. The street was filled with extras nearly all day, and the newsboys made a good thing by their sale.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The marine insurance companies of this City have agreed upon advanced rates to be charged upon goods, not contraband of war, sent to sea. The war premiums, which are in addition to the regular marine risks, range from one to ten per cent, depending upon the character of the goods and the nationality of the vessel. Sailing ships carrying property belonging to belligerents under a neutral flag are charged five per cent. to Continental ports. Property belonging to neutrals, carried in vessels under a belligerent flag, is charged eight per cent. Property owned by belligerents, carried under a belligerent flag, is charged ten per cent. These rates are the same by sail or steam. The war risks on vessels sailing to or from the West Indies or the east coast of South America are one per cent.; to or from the west coast of South America, India and China seas the rates are two and four per cent., respectively.

THE DRY-GOODS TRADE.

Our reporter had interviews with several prominent men in the dry-goods trade, yesterday, including representatives of the house of H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., who have recently returned from Europe, Mr. H. B. FANSHAWE, who has also just returned, and Mr. LIBBY, of A. T. STEWART & CO. The last-named gentleman remarked that as yet he had no information of a state of war in Europe, and therefore could not judge of the effect of such a state of affairs.

Mr. FANSHAWE said that the French and British markets were well stocked with goods which had been manufactured for the Fall trade—which is the heaviest trade of the year—and he did not apprehend that there would be any interruption to exportations from France and Germany. He thought it quite probable that the manufactories would be kept in operation notwithstanding the war, unless it should become of great magnitude and involve other countries, in which case work would probably cease. If the other markets of Europe were closed by reason of the blockade or in consequence of a general war all over the Continent, goods would be sent out of the country by some means, and would more likely be shipped to this country. There was no probability of a rise in prices beyond that occasioned by the advance in gold. Now was the time, he said, for domestic manufacturers to increase rather than diminish their business. When he left France there were symptoms of the gathering war clouds, but nothing to indicate speedy hostilities, and he was surprised on reaching New-York on Tuesday, to learn that all Europe was in a turmoil.

A representative of the house of H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., who returned in the *Scotia* on Tuesday, confirms the statement of Mr. FANSHAWE with respect to the Continental markets. He said he found it very difficult to place orders in France, because the bulk of the manufactured goods had already been taken up. Three-fourths of the manufactures are already completed, and the exports are very large thus far. There has been no advance in domestic goods at present, and probably will not be before August, when the stocks will be opened. By that time merchants will be able to determine more clearly what course to pursue. Last season all kinds of imported goods were sold at very low rates, and the merchants hope this season to get better prices.

In cotton goods there has been no decline, notwithstanding the fall in the raw material. Manufacturers are anxious to keep up the prices, and will do so if possible, and there must be a decline of at least four cents per pound in cotton to effect the price of white goods materially. Imported goods of all kinds are advancing, but the advance keeps pace with that of gold and will not go beyond it.

THE GERMAN STEAM-SHIP LINES.

There was nothing new yesterday at either the Hamburg or Bremen offices. The agents were awaiting the arrival of the steamers now on the ocean to obtain advices which they were unable to get by cable, and when these were received they would be able to act understandingly and could then determine what course they would pursue.

Baron GEROLT, the Prussian Minister, visited the North-German Consulate yesterday, and was waited upon by a number of merchants, who wished to obtain his advice with respect to the dispatch of vessels for the Continent. He was without instructions, and could only advise them to dispatch their ships and look out for French cruisers. The agents of the Bremen line have, it is said, determined to send a steamer on the regular day hereafter, unless the order should be countermanded from the other side. They may have some difficulty in obtaining freight, but none in getting what passengers they desire. Three English steamers left port yesterday, the *Java*, *Colorado* and *Iowa*. They took out a large number of French and German passengers, who were booked almost at the last moment.

THE SUICIDE OF M. PARADOL.

The suicide of the French Minister created universal surprise, and was commented upon in various ways. It was thought that no trouble would result therefrom, as Mr. BERTHEMY has not left the country, and will assume direction of the Legation until another person is sent out. Some of the Germans attributed the suicide to the fact that M. PARADOL found popular sentiment so much in favor of the Prussians, which could scarcely affect him if it was a fact.

THE GOLD MARKET.

The Gold Exchange was very far from excitement yesterday, and the fluctuations were slight all day, compared with the changes of the day before. Before the formal opening of the Board, sales were made at prices ranging from 122¼ to 121⅞. From the last figure the price ran up to 121⅝, after which the market settled to 121⅜@121⅝. Then the news came of the suicide of the French Minister, and the price ran up to 122⅜. The reported naval battle on the Rhine helped this advance; also, a report that Turkey had called out her reserves. On the statement that 5-20s were down to 75 at Frankfort and 76 at London, a bull movement commenced, and the price was forced up to 122¾. At noon the regular Treasury sale of gold took place, but only $525,000 was bid for, and all was taken. Upon this the price advanced from 121⅞, to which it had fallen, to 122⅜. Late in the day gold advanced to 122⅝, but declined to 122¼, and closed at 122⅜@122½. The clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank were $122,294,000 on Tuesday, and the immense business which has crowded on this institution lately, called forth the following communication from Mr. JACOB RUSSELL, the President of the Bank:

"To facilitate the early payment of balances due dealers for clearings of gold with this bank during the present activity in the market, it is respectfully and urgently requested that all statements be made out with special care, rendered at as early an hour as possible, and in plain legible figures, with the amount due paid in. The bank will use its utmost endeavors to make the transactions satisfactory under the rules to all concerned."

There was a disposition manifested yesterday to deal ex-clearing-house, from the fear that possibly the Gold Exchange Bank might not be able to transact its business promptly, and that there might be a repetition of the troubles of last September.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Produce Exchange was without the usual cable advices from the English markets, up to the close of regular business hours, and operators were not disposed to enter into any extensive negotiations pending the receipt of later news from Liverpool. It was stated that private dispatches had been received which made mention of some commercial disturbances and consequent failures at Liverpool. News confirmatory of such dispatches was subsequently received by cable, and will be found in our news columns.

In the line of shipping grades of flour there was a strong desire to realize manifested, partly by speculative holders and partly by exporters who were unable to secure freight room. Prices consequently gave way, some fifteen to twenty-five cents per barrel, and at the close were very irregular. Movements for both prompt and forward delivery were on a restricted scale, even at the reduced figures. There was more demand for trade and family grades of flour, which brought better prices, and were not offered freely. But little disposition was manifested to purchase on speculation.

The wheat market suffered a severe depression under increased offerings of other than strictly prime samples. Prices declined three to four cents per bushel, and closed in favor of the buyer. The reported business was much lighter than on either of the proceeding days of the week. Shippers bought with less confidence, and speculators evinced little spirit in their operations.

Corn and oats were in unusually good request, largely on speculative account, and higher in price.

Provisions were again stronger in price and in fair demand, partly on speculation and for forward delivery.

The freight market was poorly supplied with vessels adapted to the grain trade, and extreme rates were realized in the moderate engagements effected during the day. There was a better inquiry for neutral vessels for the petroleum trade at strong rates, and some demand was noted, also, for tobacco room for Mediterranean ports. The cotton market was dull, heavy and irregular. Many of the dealers were occupied a good portion of the day in connection with the meeting to organize a Cotton Exchange. There was less activity in the grocery line, but prices were well supported and stocks were not pressed on the market. Petroleum was irregular and lower in price in New-York, on a limited business, mainly for contract settlement for refined oil. In Philadelphia there was rather more inquiry for refined, and the later bids showed a stronger market.

In general merchandise the movements were comparatively light, and as a rule, within the range of former prices.

A FRENCH DEMONSTRATION.

The news of a riot in Dublin created an intense excitement among the Fenians yesterday, and it was said that steps were taken to get up a public demonstration in favor of France, in which the Irish will take a prominent part. It is reported that the French fleet in the West Indies has been ordered to rendezvous at this port.

THE FOREIGN MAILS.

The Postmaster-General has arranged for tri-weekly mails to Europe—one less than at present. His telegram inquiring if France would allow the German steamers carrying the United States mails to pass, provided they did not carry contraband of war, has not been answered. If the answer is not favorable, letters will be sent by the English steamers, and should be addressed via England.

THE WAR AND IMMIGRATION.

Effect of the War Upon German Immigration—The Influx of Teutons to this Country Ceased for the Present—Inside Views of the Department of Immigration.

Castle Garden, the Mecca of foreigners, no longer echoes to the tread of the countless hosts of German immigrants that for so many years have sought a refuge under the "banner of liberty." The sudden change in the aspect of affairs in Europe, and especially the stringent laws of Prussia regarding her citizen soldiery leaving her dominions during a foreign war, have tended to decrease the exodus of Germans. Hamburg, Bremen and Lubec, the great centers of emigration to this country, are now, doubtless, blockaded by French squadrons, and as there are no steam-ship lines from Trieste, in Austrian territory, to this country, there is now no possible outlet, unless it be through Holland, whose ports are watched with jealous eyes by the enemies of Germany. The great fleet of German vessels that formerly plied between this port and the Baltic lies idle, and on account of the serious condition of affairs, it is probable that they will be compelled to register under new colors—either English or American—before they can again venture out.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

During the past year fully 300,000 Germans, from the different portions of Austria, Bavaria, Prussia and Baden, sought a refuge in this country against 110,000 during the year previous. Those who composed this vast army of invasion were mostly well to do farmers who brought along their families and a goodly number of golden thalers. Some remained in the Metropolis with their friends, while the major portion sought the fertile lands of the West, where they found opportunities for commencing life anew in the agricultural districts, while many cast their lot among their German brethren of Chicago and Milwaukee.

THE FOREIGN RENDEZVOUS.

At Castle Garden, yesterday evening, instead of the usual number of Teutons generally to be found on hand when a Bremen steamer has arrived, Irish and English peasants, for the most part, with their families and family accoutrements, were lounging about the halls and corridors of the building. Sprinkled among these were a number of Germans, passengers by the *City of Washington* and *Westphalia*, who seemed utterly lost with bewilderment at the strange sights that surrounded them. Instead of presenting their tickets for baggage and other things that pertained to their party, they remained huddled up in one corner as though frightened at the officers who now and then wedged their way among the mass. When the truth was afterward ascertained it was found that a story had been circulated by an immigrant "runner" that they were all subject to a draft, and were to be immediately taken back on the steamer *Westphalia*, the steamer that a portion arrived on. When they discovered the hoax they took courage and eventually found their way to the cars en route for the West.

The steamer *City of Washington*, of the Inman line, and the *Westphalia*, of the Bremen Steam-ship Company, brought over altogether some 400 Germans. In conversation, one or two of the most intelligent stated that so far as their information extended, the laboring classes of Prussia and especially those having a small capital, were packing up and selling out at a great sacrifice to enable them to come to this country, but the officers of the different military districts were enrolling the whole peasantry in anticipation of a great war, which would interfere with their calculations. It was their impression that, from the difficulty they experienced in procuring their passports, the Prussian Government intended to prevent, by all means in their power, the emigration of its subjects to foreign countries, and especially to the United States, where they are well aware, when once a foreigner is naturalized, they bid adieu to the "Fatherland" forever.

One other steamer of the same line is expected during the present week, but it is not known on what day, as her date of departure was deferred previous to the sailing of the *Westphalia*.

GERMAN WAR MEETING.

Immense Gathering at Steinway Hall—Great Enthusiasm—Strong Resolutions—Speeches by Gov. Salomon, Carl Schurz, C. Otterdorfer and Others.

The Germans of this City held a mass meeting at Steinway Hall last evening, in order to give vent to their sympathies with the country of their birth and its cause in the present European war, and to take steps for extending practical aid to the widows and orphans of the German soldiers, and to those of their countrymen who may be wounded in the struggle. The hall was filled to overflowing, every inch of it being occupied.

On the platform, which was decorated with the American and North-German flags, a large number of representative Germans of this City were seated. The band of the Ninety-sixth Regiment New-York State National Guard was present and played at the beginning of the meeting and at the intervals between the several speeches.

Mr. THEO. F. C. PETRASCH called the meeting to order, proposing Hon. EDWARD SALOMON, Ex-Governor of Wisconsin, as President, and a considerable number of Vice-Presidents and several Secretaries. They were elected by a unanimous shout.

Gov. SALOMON, on taking the chair, spoke as follows: During the late civil war of this country the German-Americans stood true to the cause of their adopted country and the flag of the Union on many a battle-field. The Germans have heretofore shown that they know how to fight and die for their adopted country. We German-Americans believe that in showing our sympathy now to our old country in her just cause in the present struggle, we commit no mistake, for while America is to us the bride, Germany was to us the mother, with whom we join heart and hand now. The man of the 2d December who became Emperor of France by shooting down peaceable men, must now, approaching himself the grave, with ambitious fury to leave to his weak son his rotten throne at the risk of a European war. For this purpose he had thrown the gauntlet before the feet of Germany. By the withdrawal of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN every shade of a pretext for war was removed. To some extent the war was caused by the character of the French people, who, although they boasted of the highest civilization, willingly listened quite as much to passion as to reason, and believed themselves to be the greatest people of Europe, and therefore were jealous of Germany. This was the reason that the present war was popular at all in France, and why it was possible for it to be commenced by NAPOLEON. On the other side, Germany, and not Prussia alone, was fighting France. Germany was like one man taking up the gauntlet thrown before her by another that was strictly and bitterly opposed to a united Germany. We German-Americans desire to express to our brothers across the ocean that we look at them with the hope and full confidence that they will nobly perform their duty. We look at them as fighting for a holy cause, and our expectation is that they will stand like one man and rally around the German flag; that they will stand firm for the German hearth and for the unity and freedom of the old fatherland. We shall feel proud when they are victorious, which they will be. But we must help them, not with our sympathies only, but also by our means. Let us say to them, "Be brave, but most of all be united, and the victory will be yours."

The speech was often interrupted with enthusiastic applause. After the band had played a German national air, Mr. WILLY WALLACH read the following resolutions, which were received and adopted with applause:

Common sense demands that international relations be governed by the interests of nations and not by those of princes. Every nation has the right to determine its own destiny, and no other people is authorized to cripple it. If Germany is weary of its internal discords of many centuries, and if the one nation desires a consolidation under one Government, no right of veto is given to any Power on earth. If France covets the leadership of Europe, Germany is not, therefore, bound to do it the favor to remain in weakness. If France chooses an Emperor, and if the throne of this Emperor is on a firm foundation but so long as he is the mightiest of princes, this does not bind the German people to lay the insignia of their inalienable sovereignty at the feet of the Gallican Cæsar. Not against Prussia but against strengthened Germany his ire is directed. To Germany he has thrown down the gauntlet to mortal combat. Therefore not Prussia alone but the entire German nation rises in its full majesty against the audacious man who presumes to trample nations into the dust to gratify his princely lust. The Germans of America have become citizens of another country, but they have not divested themselves of their nationality. The national cause is their cause. Unanimously they stand by it, firmly resolved to do all in their power, not inconsistent with their duties as American citizens, to turn the war which has been commenced by France without any just cause whatever to a triumph for Germany. It is therefore

Resolved, 1. That we herewith organize a society for the purpose of furthering the cause of Germany, and more particularly for the purpose of nursing wounded German soldiers and of assisting in the support of the surviving widows and orphans.

2. That an Executive Committee, consisting of Philip Bissinger, Dr. H. von Holst, F. Kilian, Dr. E. Krackowizer, Henry Merz, Oswald Ottendorfer, Theo. F. C. Petrasch, Edward Salomon, Emil Sauer, Prof. A. J. Schem, Gen. Franz Sigel, Wm. Steinway, L. J. Stasstay and Hugo Wesendonck, be intrusted with the management of the affairs of this society.

3. That every German society of the City of New-York and vicinity be invited to send one delegate to the General Committee, whose duty it shall be to make proper arrangements for the collection of contributions of money, clothing, linen, lint, &c., during the continuance of the war.

4. That both the Executive and the General Committee be authorized to increase their respective numbers as they may deem proper and to enter into communication with similar societies of other cities and towns.

In accordance with the principles above enunciated, it is further

Resolved, That humanity and modern civilization demand that the inviolability of private persons and private property be recognized by belligerent Powers also at sea; that the exertions of the United States, and of other Powers, to embody this principle in the law of nations, deserve the highest regard, and that, considering that this principle was first brought to recognition by the United States in their treaty with FREDERICK the Great, in the year 1785; was subsequently, after various other efforts, brought to the attention of the Powers of Europe by the well-known amendment proposed by Mr. MARCY to the Treaty of Paris of 1856; and has thereby obtained in history the name of the "American Amendment;" considering further that this principle has already heretofore been recognized by all the great Powers of Europe with the exception of England; that particularly NAPOLEON I. and also the present Emperor of France have given their unconditional adherence to its righteousness, and that the King of Prussia has even, in case of reciprocity, elevated it in the year 1866 to a permanent law—we deem this the proper time of the Government of the United States to use at once all peaceful means at their command to secure the adherence also of France to this principle and its respect by the belligerents during the present war, and also as soon as possible its recognition by all civilized nations for all future time as a principle of international law.

Resolved further, That this meeting do appoint a Committee, consisting of Messrs. EDWARD SALOMON, JOSEPH SELIGMAN and OSWALD OTTENDORFER, whose duty it shall be to lay the foregoing resolution before the President of the United States and the Secretary of State, and generally to take such action as they may deem proper to obtain from the Government a fulfillment of its great traditional duty to humanity.

The singers of the two most prominent German singing societies, the Liederkranz and Arion, then came forward on the platform, and together sung a song entitled "The Guard on the Rhine," which was received with enthusiastic applause and encored. Senator CARL SCHURZ was then introduced to the audience, and was greeted with the most enthusiastic welcome. He spoke as follows:

I come rather exhausted by other work done in Congress, and I do not know whether I shall be able to address this audience as I wish to do. I expected to enjoy some rest at the close of the session of Congress, and now comes this war-cry from Europe, by which every drop of German blood in this country is thrilled. But not the Germans alone in this country but the Americans, too, have been thrilled by the European war-cry, and all America speaks at the present moment in the German spirit. A bloody drama awaits us in the old country. War is, of all things, the worst. Woe to the man who commences it without cause, as is the case now. Spain wants a German Prince for her King. France protests. But this protest is nonsense. No sensible man can think of a war of succession, or believe in family alliances, any more at the present day. Such thoughts are over and past with the nations in Europe. His Spanish throne pretext for the war was, therefore, a foul one on the part of NAPOLEON. His second pretext is, that the French Ambassador had been insulted by the King of Prussia. But that Ambassador treated the King as no gentleman would treat a gentleman. We are here certainly not accustomed to praise Kings; but in this case we must say that old King WILLIAM has acted as a gentleman. He acted according to the German maxim that impolite guests are thrown out of the door. If NAPOLEON had been treated in a similar manner would he not have acted likewise! The war has not been commenced without cause, but on false, lying pretext. France wants to dictate to Europe. The French nation acts as if it was of better stuff than others. When another Power of Europe increases one inch in territory then France wants also to have an increase, while when she increases, others need not increase. Such is the history of Europe. France wants, at the head of Romanism, to rule all Europe, and therefore she aims to disturb and prevent the unity of the German elements. The Americans know that in consequence of the modern means of transportation and communication as steam and telegraphs, there will be soon no talk any more about the equilibrium of Europe, but about the equilibrium of the world. In this equilibrium, also, America will figure, and she will have no truer and better friend than Germany. Both united will carry their free commerce to all parts of the world. For these reasons, the Americans are on the side of Germany in this war. They sympathize with Germany not only in remembrance of the affair of the Mexican Empire, not for the hundreds of millions of dollars from Germany, next, with which American bonds were bought. Germany's victory will mean the fall of French Imperialism, the lie of armed peace which destroys the welfare of nations and creates oppression and poverty. The great German Middle Empire on the European Continent will mean peace and happiness. Each of us must do what is in his power to make the good and great cause of Germany victorious. He cannot be a good man who forgets a father or a mother, and he cannot be a good adopted citizen who regards his native land with contempt. But let us remain within the laws of this country, which do not forbid us to show our brethren across the ocean our sympathies, to admonish them to stand firmly and to assist them by our means. Let us tell them: "If old Germany stands firmly, the whole German world will be with you." The speech was interrupted by cheers and received with the most enthusiastic applause, and the singers then sung and the band played the German national air, "What is the German's Fatherland?" The other speakers of the evening were Messrs. C. OTTENDORFER, Dr. H. VON HOLST, SIGISMOND KAUFMANN, Dr. A. DOUAI and Gen. SIGEL. The meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers to united Germany. During the evening $20,000 were subscribed on and near the platform for the benefit of the German soldiers and their widows and orphans.

German War Meeting in Newark Last Night.

Pursuant to a call issued by a committee previously appointed, the German citizens of Newark, in sympathy with Prussia in her present troubles, met at Turner Hall, in Plane-street, last night, at 8 o'clock. The object of the meeting was to organize a club, to be called "The German War Club." Prior to the meeting little knots of men gathered in and about the Hall, to talk over the probabilities of the coming struggle, and, of course, the one idea expressed was, that in the end Prussia will be victorious. Her valor, and the depth of the love of country in every German heart, was dilated on, and if all that is needed was earnest sympathy, Newark could furnish enough to severely punish any French army or fleet. A few Frenchman gathered with the audience, simply as lookers-on, and perhaps to observe some things to govern them at a meeting they propose to hold in this city next week. They made no demonstrations, and listened attentively to the exercises. One enthusiastic German offered to bet any reasonable amount that Prussia will win the first engagement, and that at or before the second NAPOLEON will commit suicide, so chagrined will he be at the prospect of certain defeat. Other equally extravagant expressions were used.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. UMBSCHEIDER editor of the *Volksman*, with a few appropriate remarks. He was followed by Dr. GRIENER, who stated that his sympathies were with the Prussians, as he presumed was the case with all of them.

Dr. LEHLBACH read the records of the Sunday night meeting, which were adopted.

Mr. UMBSCHEIDER stated that the object of the Club would be to render the Prussians all the assistance in their power, and if necessary form an army and go and fight for the rights of their brethrens. [Loud cheers.] The different sections of the constitution that had been prepared were acted on each, paragraph by itself. The constitution is briefly as follows: The Club is to be composed only of Citizens of Newark, to help the Prussians in the war against NAPOLEON III., and to free the German Confederacy. First—The name of the Club shall be the German War Club. Second—Clubs of this kind should be organized in every ward, township and county in New-Jersey, and to create a fund to assist in the war. The initiation fee is 25 cents, and monthly dues 50 cents. The permanent officers of the Club are as follows: Which particular office will be filled by any one man is not yet decided on—Louis Greiner, Chas. F. Lehlbach, F. Lehlbach, G. C. Webner, F. Ambscheiden. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair. The Club is already fast filling up, and bids fair to be very large and prosperous.

German Meeting in Brooklyn Friday Night.

A meeting of the Germans of Brooklyn will be held on Friday night, at No. 140 Court-street, to express sympathy with their native land in its conflict with France.

The Fenians Preparing for Coming Events.

The Fenians are again preparing to shake aloft the "sunburst," and march beneath it to the fray. In all quarters they are eager to take a hand in the European war, if they can possibly get a chance. To-night the St. Patrick's Legion will meet at head-quarters here and in Brooklyn, by order of Gen. BURKE, its commander. Rumors of many kinds are afloat as to the object of this pow-wow. Some say that the command is to be thoroughly reorganized, and prepared to proceed to Rome as an army of occupation in the Papal service, in the event of the withdrawal of the French troops from the Holy City. Others are more sanguine of an opportunity to "flesh" their maiden swords in the service of the French Emperor, and express themselves to be entirely willing to march and fight under the tri-color against the Prussians, whom they consider likely to get the aid of the English. At any rate, to use their own words, "the first gun fired in Europe is the signal for the Irish to be on the *qui vive*, as England cannot help being drawn into the struggle. Any how, the monarchies will be pitching into each other, and when rogues fall out honest men may get their own.

The Republicans and the War.

A special meeting of the Union Republican General Committee is called for this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the head-quarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, to take action with regard to the war in Europe.

Singular Case of Poisoning.

A singular case of death from an overdose of morphine took place at noon yesterday, in the Fifteenth Ward of Jersey City, formerly Bergen City. On Tuesday evening JOHN D'COATES felt unwell, and becoming worse in the night, sent his wife to a homoeopathist named Dr. LUND, of the firm of LUND & LEWIS, who visited the sick man, administered some medicine and told Mrs. D'COATES if the husband complained during the night to call on him again. Mr. D'COATES did not improve, and his wife apprised the Doctor, who refused to revisit him, and after being upstairs some time he returned and told her there was something would quiet her husband, at the same time giving her three morphine powders, and warning her not to annoy him (the Doctor) further that night. Almost immediately after Mr. D'COATES' taking the powders, he became unconscious. Four physicians were summoned, who remained with him till 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when they gave up all hope of his recovery. He lingered till noon, when he died. The physicians in attendance say that Dr. LUND acted imprudently, to say the least, and gave too much morphine. Coroner BURNS will hold an inquest on Friday morning.

Probable Homicide in Paterson.

A cruel stabbing case occurred in Paterson yesterday afternoon, which will probably result in the death of the aged victim, whose name is PATRICK MCCARDELL. The latter, yesterday afternoon, while partially intoxicated, visited the grocery and liquor store of WILLIAM DALZELL, on the corner of Grand and Pine-streets. Both men immediately quarreled, and at last DALZELL threw something at MCCARDELL when the latter retaliated by hitting DALZELL with a potato. DALZELL next struck MCCARDELL with a four-pound weight on the head and knocked him senseless into the street. Seizing a butcher-knife then in his fury, he pounced on MCCARDELL and, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, gashed him fearfully, the blood spurting from the wounds to the distance of several feet on every side. When the fiend at length satisfied his thirst for blood, it was ascertained by Dr. SEAL, who dressed the wounds, that MCCARDELL received a severe stab in the temple, and in the shoulder, wrist, and left hand. The assailant was committed to await the result of MCCARDELL's injuries, which are feared to be fatal. Great blame is attached to the inhumanity of the spectators who were so heartless as to be passive witnesses of such butchery.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, THURSDAY, 4 A. M.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Partisan Discussion in the British Parliament Deprecated—Prussians Believed to be Short of Ammunition—British Troops to Preserve Belgian Neutrality—The Pope Openly Favors Prussia.

LONDON, July 20.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* deprecates the exhibition of partisan spirit in the Parliamentary discussions on the war between France and Prussia. It is believed here that the Prussians are short of ammunition; that the French know it, and hence the great activity of their movements. Military men affirm that the Prussian *Kugelspritze* is equivalent to the French *Mitrailleuse*. The ditches around the forts of Mayence have been filled with water, and works at that place are considered to be impregnable. It is said the British Government is considering the question of despatching troops across the Channel to preserve the neutrality of Belgium. The *Eastern Budget*, a semi-official Austrian journal, denies that the sympathy of Austria is with Germany. According to the accounts from Rome, the Pope openly favors Prussia. The men-of-war *Arisc* and *Hirondelle*, accompanying the French fleet, got aground on the Island of Vlieland, off the Dutch coast. When lightened of their guns, they may get afloat.

An Impressive Scene in the Reichstag—An Address to the King.

BERLIN, July 20.—The Reichstag voted, unanimously, a loyal address in reply to the King's speech. On the reading of the address the members of the Reichstag and the entire assemblage of spectators, including Prince LEOPOLD, Mr. BANCROFT, the American Minister, and other notable persons, arose, and remained standing until the reading was ended. The scene was one of deep solemnity.

THE GREAT YACHT-RACE.

Conjectures in Regard to the Time of Arrival—Probability of their Reaching Sandy Hook Before Saturday—The Dauntless the Favorite Among Betters—Action of Yachtsmen in this Vicinity.

The interest in the great ocean yacht-race still continues unabated, and numerous conjectures are being made, or were, yesterday, in regard to the time of the arrival of the contending vessels. Some persons possessing nautical experience are of the opinion that they will not reach here sooner than Saturday, if then; but the general impression seems to be that they are likely to make their appearance at any time within the next few days. It is said that their progress will be slower than usual at this season of the year, from the fact that they have encountered strong head winds since their departure from Queenstown, as evidenced in the last voyage of the steamer *Scotia* to this port. If they pass the light-ship outside of Sandy Hook on Saturday next, the race will have continued just nineteen days. There is a possibility of passing the light-ship between midnight and morning, and if so signal lights will probably be used by the sailing masters on board to announce their approach. The betting on the result continued brisk yesterday, the odds in some cases being $100 to $40 in favor of the *Dauntless*. A warm welcome will be given to the winning schooner, whichever that may be, by the yachtsmen in this vicinity, who will assemble on board of their vessels for that purpose. Guns will be fired and flags raised when the winner heaves in sight. Some of the more adventurous yacht-owners will sail outside of the Hook in the hope of intercepting the successful vessel off the light-ship has been passed. It is probable that a formal reception and dinner will be tendered to Mr. BENNETT and Mr. ASHBURY on the termination of the race. Yesterday was the first of the five days appointed for the rendezvousing of the New-York Yacht Club and Atlantic Yacht Club fleets off Clifton, Staten Island, in order to be in readiness to receive the *Cambria* and *Dauntless*. Several schooners and sloops were present at the anchorage, including the *Phantom*, *Commodore Stebbins*, *Idler*, *Palmer*, *White Cap*, and others. Commodore VOORHIS' schooner, the *Tidal Wave*, is expected to join the squadron. Several of the vessels will sail for the Horse-Shoe at Sandy Hook today or to-morrow. Commodore STEBBINS and Vice-Commodore KIDD will participate in the reception.

The Mayor's order in regard to the hoisting of the flags on the City Hall, on the arrival of the yachts competing in the ocean race, appears to have been misunderstood. Four flags are to be hoisted—that of the New-Yacht Club, of the Royal Yacht Club, the City colors, and the Stars and Stripes. If the *Dauntless* arrives first, the colors of the New-York Yacht Club will be hoisted on the staff nearest to Broadway. These colors consist of a blue ground and red cross, with a white star in the center. If the *Cambria* arrives first, the colors of the Royal Yacht Club will be run up on the staff nearest to Broadway. They consist of a blue ground, with a large white cross and a yellow crown in the center.

The Manhattan Yacht Club Pennant Regatta.

The annual regatta for the champion pennant of the Manhattan Yacht Club took place, yesterday, on the East River. The boats started off the club-house, on Gebbens' old wharf, at Ninety-eight-street, at 1:08 P. M. The first and second-class boats started from the stake off the club-house, to Sand's Point and back; the third-class from the stake-boat, around the Stepping Stones buoy and back, and the fourth from the stake-boat around Throg's Point buoy and back. The following boats entered:

FIRST CLASS.

1. Anna Maria.	2. Richard Kelly.

SECOND CLASS.

3. Mystery.	4. Joe Jefferson.

THIRD CLASS.

5. Favorite.	6. Excelsior.
7. Maria Louisa.	8. Carrie.
9. Julia.	10. Wm. Leamans.
11. Bella.	12. Thos. Creamer.
13. Gertrude.	

FOURTH CLASS.

14. Skip-Jack.	15. Pet.
16. Bos.	17. Mattie.
18. Unit.	

There was but little wind during the day, and not much sport was afforded to those who came to witness the regatta on board the steamer *Fort Lee*, which accompanied the boats on their way. The first-class boats were becalmed off Sand's Point, when the steamer returned. The others got home in this order:

Class.	Name.	Time.
3d	Favorite	4 51 19
4th	Bos	[illegible] 1 10
4th	Skip-Jack	[illegible] 17 5
3d	Maria Louisa	Fouled stake-boat.
3d	Excelsior	6 9 25

Base-Ball—Star vs. Harmonic.

Two nines of the Brooklyn Amateur clubs—the Star and the Harmonic—had an enjoyable game together on the Capitoline grounds, the result of which was the success of the Harmonic by a score of 31 to 24, in a game of eight innings. We give the score below:

Harmonic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31
Star	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24

Umpire—Mr. Lewis.
Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes.

On Saturday the Star nine will play their return game with the Resolutes, of Elizabeth.

The Harvards in Cincinnati.

The contest between the noted Harvard College nine and the Red Stockings at Cincinnati, last Monday, proved to be a very exciting one indeed, and a narrow escape from defeat for the Cincinnati players. The score at the close of the eighth innings stood at 17 to 12 in favor of the Harvards, when, in the ninth inning of the Red Stockings, GOODWIN, the Harvard pitcher, was hit by the ball so severely as to prevent him from pitching with his usual effect, and the result was that the Red Stockings afterward ran up a score of eight runs, and won by the following score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Harvard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Red Stockings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The city was in a state of base-ball excitement in consequence of the approaching contests with the Mutuals, White Stockings and Athletics. The game with the Mutuals takes place today.

WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

Effect in Europe of the Sudden Warlike Attitude of France Toward Prussia.

M. De Grammont's Dispatch to Madrid and its Consequence.

Intense Excitement in Spain on the Announcement of Prim's Choice.

The First Signs of Trouble and How They Were Received.

We print below highly important letters from our correspondents in Paris and Madrid, giving full particulars of the first and sudden warlike movements in France, occasioned by the announcement of the choice of a German Prince for the throne of Spain; and also of the reception of this news by the different parties in Spain, the commotion caused by it, and the proceedings in the Council of Ministers.

THE EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE.

Commotion Caused by the Declaration of War—M. Grammont's Dispatch—Napoleon's Determination to Fight—Public Opinion on the Situation—The Exciting Scene in the Corps Legislatif.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 8, 1870.

The declaration made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Corps Legislatif on Wednesday, and which, I understand, was forwarded to you by the agent of the Associated Press, has, I need not say, thrown the country, and, I may add, all Europe, into a fever of excitement. It has paralyzed business of all kinds, sent down the funds on all the stock markets of the Continent, and set families trembling not only for the security of their incomes but for the fate of the sons and brothers who are liable to conscription. Already, I understand, orders have been given at the Ministry of War here to take all the young men over twenty-five years of age, who are on the *cadres*, and enroll them in the Garde Mobile.

M. GRAMMONT'S DISPATCH.

That the Government is not waiting for the results of dilatory negotiations with Prussia to prepare for the probability of their unfavorable termination, is evident from this and other facts which I learned this morning. The *Gaulois* publishes a dispatch, said to have been forwarded to Madrid by M. DE GRAMMONT yesterday, which professes to be couched in the following terms:

"France hopes that Spain will renounce the choice of the only candidate who can be entirely disagreeable to it.

"The French Government reminds the Madrid Cabinet that in interdicting to the Carlist and other refugees the Spanish territory, it has powerfully contributed to the establishment of the Provisional Government."

The *Gaulois* omits the concluding portion of the dispatch, which, like the postscript to a lady's letter, contains the sting. It has been communicated to me from a source on which I have reason to place reliance.

"The French Government hopes that the susceptibilities of the Cabinet at Madrid will not be wounded by the coincidence that it has deemed it necessary to place a corps of observation on the Pyrenees. When events in Spain seemed to threaten the outbreak of a civil war it has always been its habit to strengthen its garrisons in that region.

"With the assurances of its desire to maintain intact the friendly relations which have existed between the two Cabinets since the revolution of September, I have the honor to subscribe myself, &c., &c."

At a late hour last night no dispatch had been received by the Government from Berlin, and none that I can hear of has arrived today. The Berlin Cabinet would, therefore, seem decided to abide by the answer which it sent to the dispatch of the Minister of Foreign Affairs on Wednesday morning, and which was confined simply to the statement that it was entirely ignorant of the fact of the candidature of Prince LEOPOLD.

RESULT OF FRANCE'S POLICY.

Now that the public have had time to reflect on the opportuneness and consequences of the declaration of M. DE GRAMMONT, there has been a considerable reaction in the patriotic enthusiasm which it excited. Most people are agreed on thinking, that to avenge its *amour propre*, wounded by the blindness and incompetency of its diplomatic agents, the Government has thrown down the gauntlet to Prussia and Spain, and seriously compromised the peace of Europe. You will remember how, in my former letters, I pointed out to you the irritating effect which, in spite of his professions of neutrality, the attentions of the Imperial family to ISABELLA and her son were likely to produce in Spain. In a conversation between the Emperor and M. DE GRAMMONT, it is said, the latter attributed the present imbroglio to this line of policy, and did not hesitate to condemn it as a great fault. His Majesty admitted that it was, perhaps, an error, but excused it by the position of the unfortunate Queen and her family, who, after all, had claims on his hospitality. "The mistake, however, cannot be recalled," he added, "and I should like to know how you propose to rectify it." "I would regain it," replied the Minister, "by sustaining the candidature of the Duc DE MONTPENSIER." "Let us sustain it, then," rejoined the Emperor. "Better a wound to the interests of the dynasty than a wound to the honor and interests of France."

THE PRESS ON THE CRISIS.

The Paris Press has not had time as yet to fully appreciate the situation created by M. GRAMMONT'S declaration. Their impressions, however, may be gleaned from their current observations on the proceedings in the Chambers. The *Debats* examines the question coldly and condemns the Ministry for getting excited over it and alarming the country. It believes that there will be no difficulty in maintaining peace. The belligerent editor of the *Pays* is enchanted at the prospect of a war, and predicts another brilliant series of conquests for the Empire. The *Moniteur* thinks the selection of the Prussian Prince to the Spanish crown would furnish at once a *casus belli*, and indulges in a fling at the friends and supporters of M. ROUHER. "The diplomatic career of M. BENEDETTI," it says, in closing "is now complete. He prepared Sadowa and raised the question of Luxembourg; there only remained for him to be absent from his post the day on which the Spanish revolution sought its dénouement at Berlin. This is what happened to M. BENEDETTI, who went to take the waters at Wildbad after dining with the Queen of Prussia at Coblentz. The friends of MM. ROUHER and LA VALETTE are decidedly the fortune of France."

The *Public*, M. ROUHER'S organ, curiously enough profits by the same events to attack his successor. All weapons are good to politicians. "The Ministry of honest people," says the *Public*, "is decidedly the Ministry of simpletons, simple in the interior, simple abroad. In the direction of Rome, the Ministry deceives itself and makes a false step; in that of Spain it is deceived and meets with a fall. Such is our régime; either dupe, as in the Hohenzollern-Prim affair, or accomplice as in the affair of the treaty, or blundering as in the affair of the Council, to say nothing of that of the capitulations. We are told that the Cabinet will resist the project of PRIM. How will it resist it? England approves it; Prussia accepts it, and it is not impossible that Spain, precisely because we are opposed to it, will give it its adhesion. What will our Ministers do then? War with Prussia? It would be monstrous. With Spain? It would be madness. * * * It is from our constitutional Ministers that we must demand an account of their conduct. And when we see M. PRIM exciting himself like a Spaniard, and M. DE BISMARCK acting like a Prussian, we must satisfy ourselves whether MM. OLLIVIER and DE GRAMMONT are conducting themselves like Frenchmen." [As to the Democratic and Republican journals, they cannot find epithets too strong to apply to the imprudence of M. DE GRAMMONT'S declaration.] "French diplomacy," the *Siecle* says, "struck with blindness and deafness, has attained by its conduct in this affair the ideal of folly and incapacity." There can be no question of the correctness of this view of the conduct of MM. BENEDETTI and MERCIER, and the Government has confirmed it by recalling both Ministers.

THE EMPEROR'S COURSE.

I am not satisfied that their disgrace will convince people that the Emperor was not prepared for, and looking forward to, some pretext of this kind for precipitating a breach with Prussia. The eagerness with which he availed himself of it, by pushing M. DE GRAMMONT into the Tribune with a declaration the imprudence of which is now generally acknowledged, would certainly seem to justify the existing suspicions on the subject. It is certain that a successful war would serve the interests of the dynasty as much as it would be injurious to the national liberties of the country. M. OLLIVIER and M. DE GRAMMONT, in their conversations with the Deputies at the Chamber, speak freely of the probabilities of war. The former said yesterday, half jokingly half seriously to a group that had gathered around him, immediately after his arrival, "In two months we shall have the Rhine, or Prussia will have France down to the Pyrenees." Gen. LEBŒUF, the Minister of War, declares on his part that he has from 120,000 to 150,000 men ready, at a moment's notice, to cross the Rhine.

THAT SCENE IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

Yesterday an effort was made in the Legislative Body by M. ERNEST PICARD and M. JULES FAVRE to extract from the Ministry a statement of what had transpired between the two Cabinets of Paris and Berlin since the declaration of M. DE GRAMMONT. If the Government had received an answer to that ultimatum, they contended that the country should receive immediate intimation of it. An incident of rather a personal character grew out of it. M. JULES FAVRE having demanded that the public should not be kept in a state of suspense, and that the discussion upon the subject should be fixed for the following day, M. EMILE OLLIVIER rose and begged of the Chamber to adhere to the decision which it had adopted in the previous day's sitting, and to postpone the debate.

M. JULES FAVRE—Yes, to postpone it indefinitely, in order to afford an opportunity for *tripotage* (swindling) at the Bourse. [Loud protestations at the Center and Right, and cries of "Order!"]

President SCHNEIDER—I cannot allow to pass—

Baron DE BENOIST—Order! Order! This is odious!

President SCHNEIDER—I cannot allow to pass without a recall to order an imputation which seems to bear directly against the Government, an imputation that I cannot admit in any degree. [Applause.]

A DEPUTY—It is infamous.

M. EMILE OLLIVIER, Minister of Justice—M. JULES FAVRE has a habit of manifesting great susceptibility when any one takes the liberty of qualifying his words. I content myself with asking him to whom he addresses the terms which he has just used.

M. JULES FAVRE—I address them to all who speculate. [Fresh exclamations.] I maintain what I have said, and I explain it. I say it is the duty of the Administration not to allow to remain suspended over the country a state of uncertainty which is its work, and for which it is consequently responsible, or to let that uncertainty serve all sorts of evil plans, and which are revealed precisely by the speculations of the Bourse. [Interruptions from different parts of the Chamber.]

M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC—*Allons donc.* It is only you who are capable of entertaining such ideas.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE—The embarrassed explanation which you have just heard— [Murmurs on the Left; applause on the Right and Center.]

M. JULES FAVRE—Embarrassed!

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE—Suffices to judge the words which, to say the least of them, are strange.

M. JULES FAVRE—Judge them as you please, Monsieur; it is no affair of mine. [Exclamations and murmurs from a great number of benches.]

A VOICE ON THE RIGHT—It is the affair of the Chamber.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE—The honorable M. JULES FAVRE is correct; I have no right to judge him, and I do not judge him, but I have the right when he utters words touching—or at least having the pretension to touch, if they are not of an inexcusable levity—that which is most delicate in the conscience of honest men—I have the right, I say, to take them up, as I have done.

Numerous VOICES—Yes! yes! you are right.

M. CORNEILLE—It is now or never the opportunity to say, like those gentlemen of the Opposition, "The country will judge."

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE—I have begged of the Chamber to maintain its decision of yesterday. When the Government thinks it is in a position to offer useful information to the Chamber, it will itself provoke a discussion. It will leave to no one the privilege of demanding that a day shall be fixed for the purpose. [Interruptions on the Left.]

M. MAGNIN—It is the history of Sadowa.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE—Assuredly, if there is a reproach which cannot affect the present Government, it is that of dissimulating anything in this Chamber, for it has sufficed for an interpellation from one of its members for him to the extent to which he could speak, to explain himself regarding an event which, for him, had only a few days' date. [Applause.] The Chamber and the country may rest assured that we shall know how, in this circumstance as in others, to ally firmness with moderation; that we shall not forget what the Chamber or what the country desires, but we refuse to engage ourselves before the proper time, in rash an inconsiderate discussions. [Applause.]

M. JULES FAVRE—What is important above all things, is that the country and the Chamber shall not be distanced by events which, once accomplished, will chain us completely and prevent us taking, perhaps, a salutary resolution. The Minister said yesterday that war would not be declared without the Chamber being informed of it beforehand. What I ask is that it shall be equally advised regarding the events which may prepare the way for war, that is to say that he shall not learn it in ignorance of facts which, from their gravity and nature, may trouble the peace of Europe. That is just where we are now. Yesterday a state of things was announced to us as consummated in which we could pronounce an opinion independent of any kind of appreciation on the future, consequently the Chamber, at least according to my view of the case, will be failing in its duty if it does not fix at once the day on which it desires to resume the discussion of the interpellation.

The close of the incident being called for, the President put it to the vote and it was carried.

MOVEMENTS IN SPAIN.

Lawlessness in Madrid—Excitement over Prim's Choice of a King—Menaced Dissensions Among the Ministry—Their Final Action.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, July 4, 1870.

There is in this city a band of sixty scoundrels bearing the designation of *la Porra*, at the head of which is an ex-printer, present *concierge* of the Royal Palace, which commits, from time to time, atrocities of the worst kind, and which the Government never brings before the tribunals, although it knows every member of it. On Saturday night last the Carlists were celebrating the opening of their Casino, where a banquet was to take place. The Porra band took it into their heads that it was improper that the partisans of Don CARLOS should be allowed to meet, and they began maltreating the members of that party as they entered and left the Casino. Disputes and altercations took place, and, as usual in such cases, the Porra and the Carlists attacked each other with sticks and knives. The chief of the band having been wounded rather seriously in the head, his companions pursued two young men who had protested rather energetically against the conduct of the band, seized the first, who had taken refuge in a vehicle, and killed him by stabbing him with a dagger. The second received a sword-thrust through the center of his breast. He also has died of his wounds. On Friday night, M. OCHOA, a Deputy and member of the permanent Commission of the Cortes, had eleven shots from a revolver fired at him by the members of the Porra. He wrote to the President of the Cortes to complain of the attack which had been made upon him. The Carlists felt it necessary to close their Casino, and they did well, for, last night, the same band, reinforced by a large number of other persons, presented themselves about 9 o'clock before the house in which it had been held. Finding that they no longer met there, the members of the Porra ran to the Casino of the Union Liberal, in another street. There they received explanations which undeceived them. They set out again for another Casino, (a Republican one,) which they equally respected. This evening fresh troubles are anticipated, for the Government has taken measures to seize the persons of the leaders of the band and the authors of the double assassination which I have just described to you.

PRIM'S CANDIDATE FOR THE THRONE.

Yesterday a Council of Ministers was held, which lasted from 4 to 8 P. M. Gen. PRIM presided. He communicated to his colleagues the fact that Prince LEOPOLD HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN had accepted in principle the offer which had been made to him of the Crown of Spain, provided that the Cortes ratified it. The discussion which followed was long and stormy. Certain Ministers believe that it is dangerous to seek the alliance of Germany, because of the geographical position of Spain. They are afraid that this alliance may one day cause Spain serious embarrassments. Others pretend that this alliance is preferable to that proposed by a large party in Spain, who desire rather an alliance with France, now that the Iberian Union is no longer possible. The Ministers separated after deciding that they would repair to the Palace of La Granja this evening, to hold a council under the presidency of the Regent. There will be discussed the question whether the candidature of Prince LEOPOLD is to be proposed to the Cortes. How French diplomacy will regard this project of the Spanish Government remains to be seen. Señor OLOZAGA has declared through the journals that are devoted to him that he knew nothing of the steps taken at the Court of Prussia. Is this to be taken as evidence that the Cabinet of the Tuileries was also ignorant of them. I must not leave you in ignorance of the fact that certain friends of PRIM hope that France will oppose no obstacle to this choice on the part of Spain, because Prince LEOPOLD is, they say, one of the descendants of the MURAT family, although the *Almanach de Gotha* is silent on the subject. The Republicans, the Alphonsists and the Carlists are in a state of great excitement since they heard the particulars of the discussion at the last Council of Ministers, and they are preparing to combat the German candidature tooth and nail.

Prim's Conduct Approved—Preparations for the Reception of the New King—His Plans and Prospects—The First Signs of Trouble—France's Protest—Attitude of Spain.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, July 6, 1870.

You will have been informed by telegraph that at a Council of Ministers, held at La Granja, the Regent has approved of the conduct of Gen. PRIM, and has authorized him to present officially the candidature of the Prussian Prince, LEOPOLD HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN, respecting whom I have already been able to give you some account. He is thirty-five years of age, married to the sister of the King of Portugal, and passes in Germany as being a Prince of distinguished manners and appearance. He is Colonel of a Prussian regiment, and although a grandson of JOACHIM MURAT, is closely allied to the reigning family of Prussia. The candidature of this Prince is approved of by the Spanish Government, which has decided to summon the Cortes for the 22d of this month, and submit his election to them on the 1st of August next. You are aware that by the terms of the law relating to the choice of a Monarch, the sittings of the Cortes must be suspended for eight days prior to their proceeding to the election. The friends of PRIM hope that this candidature will obtain two hundred votes in the Cortes, and that Prince LEOPOLD will be crowned King the 1st of November, the day on which the Deputies, who leave for the Provinces after the 1st August, return to the capital.

THE PRINCE'S PLANS AND PROSPECTS.

The friends of the Ministers pretend that a squadron will be dispatched to bring the Prince from Germany to some port in Spain, where he will be met by a deputation from the Cortes who will accompany him to Madrid. The Prince will receive an income of twenty millions of reals ($1,000,000) from the civil list. He has already expressed a wish not to be compelled to keep up the etiquette of the Court of Spain, but to be allowed to live without pomp, and in a manner similar to the Kings of Prussia.

HOW PRIM KEPT HIS SECRET.

From the information I have been able to gather, and which is from a good source, it appears that neither M. OLOZAGA, nor M. RASCON, Spanish Ambassador at Berlin, nor even the Regent, nor the colleagues of Gen. PRIM, had information of these negotiations any more than the diplomats in Paris, who only heard at the last moment of Prince LEOPOLD'S acceptance of the offer of the crown sent by him to Gen. PRIM. M. SALAZAR DE MAZARREDO, PRIM and the Prince were the only persons who were in the secret.

THE PROTEST OF FRANCE.

The French Ambassador at Madrid had in the first place an interview with Gen. PRIM, and then one with the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, at which he protested, in the name of the French Government, against an election which France would be justified in considering as a serious attempt against the balance of power in Europe, and which she would energetically oppose. It appears that the French Ambassador grew rather warm with the General, so much so that the latter is reported to have said to his friends that unless he was more moderate in his language he would write out his passports and take them to him himself.

ALLIANCE WITH PRUSSIA.

The Spanish Government has sought the alliance of Prussia in order to protest against the diplomacy of the Tuileries, whose sympathy for the restoration of Prince ALPHONSE has caused the greatest displeasure to Spain. The Spanish Government expects that the candidature of the Prussian Prince will meet with great opposition in the Cortes, as well as throughout the whole of Spain, from the Republicans, the Carlists, the Orleanists and the supporters of Prince ALPHONSE, but they hope to triumph in the Cortes, and to impose by force upon the country one whom the people are far from being kindly disposed toward, because he is the grandson of King MURAT, who, as you know, recalls to the minds of all Spaniards painful recollections. If he is elected, the Spanish people can support the celebration of the anniversary of their independence on the 2d of May, for people are not ignorant at Madrid and in Spain generally that Prince LEOPOLD is a descendant of King MURAT, who in 1808 and [illegible] so terribly bombarded their city.

THE POSITION OF PRIM'S OPPONENTS.

I must not leave you in ignorance of the fact that the Republicans, who have so strongly protested against every foreign candidature, strenuously oppose the election of a Prince belonging to the family of MURAT. They will be supported by the Carlists, and the adherents of Prince ALPHONSE and ESPARTERO. The Ministerialists deceive themselves in believing that the Prussian candidate will have two hundred votes in the Cortes. This result cannot take place, if, on the 1st of August, the day fixed upon for the election, the union Liberals unite with the Progressistas. A large number of the Unionists have joined PRIM. I am assured that POSADA, HERRERA, RIOS ROSAS and TOPETE have declared that they will accept the decision of a majority of the Cortes, whenever it may be. The Carlists have decided to suspend the publication of ten newspapers published in Madrid, belonging to their party, as a means of protesting against the attempts made upon them by the *la Porra Bastinado* band, and also with the view of exciting in the provinces a general rising against the authorities, who took no steps to prevent the assassinations until the fourth day.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.

The little colony of Americans here celebrated the anniversary of their independence after a fashion. There was no reception at the American Legation, as all its members were away at La Granja; but Dr. MCKENNAN gave a banquet in the gardens of the Retiro, at which were present about thirty persons, and among them several of high social and political distinction in Madrid. M. Figueras, Gen. Inquierdo, the Count de Cuba, Messrs. Escosura Brothers, the Marquis of Bessemegli, Marquis of Balboeras, Col. O'Hagan, and other notabilities belonging to the different parties, were among the guests.

The Hohenzollern Negotiation—Hostility Toward the Prussian Prince.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph* transmits the following communication from Madrid, which, he says, has just been received by the Imperial Government: "Our city is in a state of great agitation, and events of vital importance are expected to occur ere long. If my information is correct—and I truly believe that it is—confidential agents expressly accredited by Marshal PRIM, have secretly quitted Madrid for Bonn, in Prussia, and have offered the Spanish Crown to Prince LEOPOLD, of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and the Prince accepts the offer with the greatest eagerness. This act of Marshal PRIM has greatly surprised his friends, who are holding meetings to concert measures for averting, if possible, this disastrous catastrophe. We Spaniards, of all shades of opinion, cannot forget that the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN is grandson of a Princess belonging to a family which is execrated in Spain as having caused torrents of the purest Castilian blood to be shed. He is by the maternal side descended from that MURAT who bombarded Madrid during the war of independence, which filled every Spanish household with mourning, from San Roque to Irun, from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean. No wonder that the name of MURAT should be execrated throughout the length and breadth of Spain. A Hohenzollern Murat will never be accepted by the Spanish as their king; but the opinion is entertained in the highest diplomatic circles that should by any fatality—which God forefend!—a Hohenzollern be thrust upon the throne, our unhappy country would be isolated as regards the Great European Powers; order and tranquility would be overthrown; and commerce would be reduced to a mere shadow of what it is at present.

CURRENT NOTES.

As a plea for temperance, it is said that a man who has not a decent coat to his back but too often lacks a decent coat to his stomach.

The prices at Niagara Falls, surely, cannot be considered exorbitant, this season, when an ordinarily good linen collar may be had there for forty cents.

Postal accommodation in Minnesota must be looked upon as improving. Twenty years ago the State could only boast of six Post-offices. Now it has 4,000.

A young girl of thirteen, who has been missing from Hartford, Conn., since Christmas last, is supposed to have strayed toward the Tweed or the Americus Club.

A new valve-slide has been invented by a Hudson, N. J., man, which, it is said, will greatly increase the power of locomotives. It will draw an ordinary passenger train at the rate of eighty miles an hour, and save twenty per cent. in fuel.

Our Quebec exchanges are jubilant over the arrival of 300 immigrants to that city from Europe, but fail to add that of the number mentioned probably more than one-half are en route to the States.

A fruit-grower of Becraft Mountain is in favor of miscegnation, as between currant bushes. He believes that an effectual stop can only be put to the ravages of worms by planting the red and black bushes alternately.

Every effort is being made by the Troy and Lansingburg Horse Railroad Company to put the road in working order as soon as possible, and repair the buildings destroyed by the recent conflagration.

Two promising Iowa boys, of tender years, lately armed themselves with a brass toy pistol and a bow and arrow, and started on a campaign against the Indians. They had wandered four miles in search of a victim, when they were captured and returned to their afflicted parents.

A smart colored lad, named ROBERTSON, was arrested in St. Louis, recently, on a charge of having butchered one of his own race with a razor, at Paris, Ky., some time previously. He will be handed over to the Governor of the latter State.

A gift exhibition humbug, styling himself the "King of Illuminists," has been quite successful, for some time past, in proving to the over-confiding editors of the West that "all is not gold that glitters." They give a description of his appearance, a list of his aliases, and rest their cases. Poor fellows.

A scientific disciple of Sir ISAAC WALTON contends that trout-fishing is not a cruel sport, and argues that, in being taken from water, where there is but little oxygen, into the air, the wriggling of the fish on dry land is indicative of ecstacy, and not of agony. This completely upsets Mr. BERGH'S theory of cruelty to fishes in and out of the water.

The citizens of Norwich, Conn., were thrown into a state of great alarm on Monday last by the sudden appearance of a snarling cur, foaming at the mouth. They fled before him in terror. Serious injury might have been done only for the presence of mind displayed by a shop man, who seized the animal, drew a bag over his head and threw him into the river.

A lady in Kansas, who has had quite a reputation as a dreamer, has recently brought upon herself the ridicule of her neighbors. She pretends to have had revealed in a vision, that a letter was on its way to her with a draft for $500,000. Having watched the mails several days, the letter arrived at last—but the draft wasn't in it.

On the fourth day of the session of the Wisconsin Presbyterian Church Synod, Mr. PIERSON, a layman, startled his clerical friends with the opinion that each minister "ought to be able to support himself from the revenue of his own immediate precinct." The next speaker evaded any discussion of the matter by plunging headlong into an argument on "strongholds" and "foreign populations." He, too, was a layman.

A respectable married woman, in Missouri, a few days ago, made up her mind to bring her earthly existence to an abrupt close, and with that purpose in view provided herself with a Colt's navy revolver and a dose of opium. The opium failed in its effect, but brought such a stupor upon her that when she subsequently attempted to finish the work with the revolver, she [illegible]

A Southern editor is disgusted with human nature. He says that you may work yourself [illegible] in a newspaper and never hear a word of approbation from the readers, but just let a paragraph slip in that is not suited to their taste, and you will be sure to hear of it before the paper has been out for a day. [illegible]

The classic town of Moultrieville, S. C., has just emerged from an intense political excitement. At an election recently held there for Intendant and Wardens, the voting population turned out *en masse*. Eighty votes were polled. There were two candidates in the field. One received seventy-nine, and the other one. Notwithstanding the very great difference in the vote, the beaten candidate claims to be the choice of the people, and is about to look to the Courts for "justice."

A fireman and his assistant endeavored to establish themselves on Saturday last, at a St. Louis Hotel, by drawing from the furnace some $1,000 worth of canceled City Treasury warrants, thrown there by a committee of two, who were so affected by the heat that they fled the engine-room without waiting to see their work accomplished. The fireman brought a hose to bear on the notes, rescued them from the flames and was in the act of speculating on the prospects of a European tour, when he was pounced upon by a son of the proprietor, and by a simple turn of the wrist had all his hopes and plans put to flight.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Affairs in Entre Rios—Continuance of the Oriental Revolution—Proposed Loan of Thirty Million Dollars—Cattle Plague—Terrible Murder of a Whole Family.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Tuesday, June 14, 1870.

Thanks to the energy displayed by the National Government in the question of Entre Rios, the insurgent forces have lost spirit, and are daily disbanding. Several more officers of lesser note have surrendered themselves and men into the hands of the Government, while LOPEZ JORDAN himself, with but a few hundred followers, is retreating toward the frontiers. This result will do very much toward strengthening SARMIENTO'S Administration, which appears to be gradually restoring peace and prosperity to a country too long divided by faction and party strife.

ORIENTAL AFFAIRS.

At Montevideo, or more properly in the Oriental Republic, things still continue far from favorable to Government. APARICIO seems to have things much about his own way. Ever since the 27th of May, that is, since the sharp encounter which APARICIO had with the national troops under Gen. CASTRO, at Espinilla, Gen. BATTLE has remained in a state of nonaction, which leads people this side to fancy that the national forces were badly defeated by the rebels. The Government cause has also been weakened by the withdrawal of MAXIMO PEREZ from its support. This celebrated leader has not joined the rebels thus far, yet his withdrawal from active service will do the Government little good. Another movement under MEDINA is reported from Entre Rios as about to take place in support of APARICIO. Thus affairs are going from bad to worse. FORTUNATO FLORES, of infamous memory, joined CARABALLO as Colonel, but the Government has rightly refused to ratify the nomination, ordering the latter to send FLORES to Montevideo as a prisoner.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Turning from these resolutions toward more peaceful events, the most important subject which presents itself is a proposed loan of $30,000,000 to be negotiated in Europe. The object of this loan is to carry out several schemes of vital interest to the country at large, as follows: To extend the Central Argentine from Cordova to Tucuman; the construction of a port and harbor for Buenos Ayres, and one or two other purposes of lesser importance. There seems little doubt as to the certainty of effecting the loan, as Argentine credit is far firmer abroad now than it has ever been.

A CATTLE DISEASE.

Great anxiety is felt now among the cattle farmers, in consequence of a disease which has broken out in some, threatening to spread and become general. The disease attacks animals in the mouth and feet, and, strange to say, up to date appears to be almost wholly confined to tame cattle, thus spreading consternation among the butchers and milkmen, since the timid ones, whose name is legion, refuse to buy either milk or meat—whether with, or without reason, does not yet appear decided by the doctors.

A terrible crime has been committed not very far from this city, almost rivaling the recent tragedy in France. A household, consisting of mother, father, and three children, has been found murdered. Luckily, the assassins have been discovered and caught, though the chances of their being executed are small, owing to the somewhat absurd notions which prevail here regarding capital punishment.

FATAL DUEL.

Dueling seems to be just now the fashion. FLORENCIO VARELA, brother of Minister VARELA and of HECTOR VARELA, the *Tribune's* talented editor, was found lying dead in the woods of Salernio, shot through the heart, on the morning of the 9th inst. At first a murder was suspected, but investigation proved that he had been shot in a duel by a Peruvian officer, with whom he had some words the previous evening.

At last Americans have the means of direct communication with the States again restored under the British flag, and, though far from perfect, since letters can be only prepaid as far as Rio de Janeiro, is still far better that what we have enjoyed for six months, during which time it has generally taken two months in the transmission of letters. PICKYUNE.

Ulrich, the Counterfeiter—His Attempt to Escape from the Ohio Penitentiary.

The celebrated counterfeiter CHARLES ULRICH, who has been for two years a convict in the Ohio Penitentiary, made a daring and well-nigh successful attempt to escape from the prison, on Saturday morning, about 3 o'clock. ULRICH was sent to the Penitentiary June 17, 1868, under sentence for twelve years of the United States Court for the Southern District of Ohio. He was confined in a cell in the long east hall, and was employed in what is known as the rake shop. On Saturday morning after Capt. CUNNINGHAM, Captain of the Night Guard, had made his midnight round and found everything in proper shape, as he supposed, Mr. BARRETT, one of the night-watch, rushed into the guard-room with the announcement that ULRICH had escaped from his cell, and could not be found. The Captain went at once to the cell, and found that the bolt had been drilled off. The guard on duty could give no information as to the whereabouts of the prisoner. The Captain's instinct took him in pursuit at once toward the chapel. The door was locked, but he insisted that the key should be sent for and the door unlocked. He then ran quickly up stairs and discovered ULRICH in the act of climbing into the attic, through a trap-door or opening in the ceiling. He drew his revolver, ordered the man down and took him to the dungeon. This done, he waked Col. BURR, Warden of the Penitentiary. The Warden commenced at once the investigation of the case. The circumstance of the chapel door being locked, and the manner in which the cell door had been opened, showed there had been some assistance given the prisoner. The Warden went to the cell where ULRICH was confined and had a long interview with the convict. He stated that he had been betrayed, and therefore had no hesitancy in making a full statement in regard to the affair. He said that he was assisted in his effort to escape by A. P. BARRETT and R. S. ROCHELLE, night watchmen in the east hall. ULRICH is one of the best engravers in the country, and the guards had communication with him in regard to little jobs of engraving names for cards, &c. They secretly procured for him the necessary tools and lights, and he worked after hours in his cell, the guards watching and giving signals on the approach of the Captain or Warden, so that the light might be extinguished. This arrangement continued for some months, ULRICH doing many jobs and receiving pay for the same. The guards were to have received $5,000 for their assistance. They have been dismissed by the directors.

The Angell Mystery in Providence, R. I.—A New Trial in Progress—The Testimony of Importance yet Offered.

From the Providence Herald, July 19.

Yesterday witnessed the first day's trial held to ascertain the causes of WILLIAM F. ANGELL'S death. The Coroner's inquest which sat some time since could prove no person guilty of the alleged crime of murder, and upon the complaint of one DAVID A. BROWN, private detective, the family was arrested on suspicion of murder. The trial began yesterday, in the Town Hall of voting district No. 2, in North Providence. The excitement on this question has never subsided, and the announcement of the second trial filled the room, a large crowd also being unable to gain entrance. From the course of proceedings yesterday, it is quite probable that no new testimony will be elicited, and that Mrs. ANGELL and family will once more be acquitted in the eyes of the law, though they may not be able to ward off the suspicions of the community. The trial was presided over by WM. W. EDDY, Trial Justice for that Court. Mr. JOHN TURNER appeared as counsel for the State, Mr. NICHOLAS VAN SLYCK for the family, and Mr. EDWARD C. AMES for FAGIN, the Irishman who was accused. The heat of the day made it very irksome for all parties, and all will no doubt be very glad to have some sort of a termination to the affair. The case was opened by Mr. JOHN TURNER, counsel for the State, who read the complaint made against Mrs. ANGELL and family.

Mr. VAN SLYCK said that by a recent law surety was required for costs. Formerly it was not the case, but it had been seen that it was for the interest of trial justices to require this. He said that if this charge had been made without investigation, the Court would have required examination. There had been held a long investigation, on the part of the Coroner, whose judgment and decision had been that [illegible] came to his death by violence, the perpetrators were unknown. He referred to this because, in view of the circumstances, the further investigation should be had only with such surety as would protect the State from injury and loss. Therefore, though it may be claimed that this Court has the right to bind over the parties for trial at the Supreme Court, yet if this is followed by inaction, the State should be excluded from paying the costs of this trial, except the fee of the counsel. The Justice should therefore require surety or sureties for bonds.

The statute relating to giving surety was then read.

Dr. L. C. BUDLONG, who had seen the body of the deceased, reiterated, in substance, his former testimony, giving some additional facts. The loss of flesh must have been made by some blunt instrument; the blow may have been given from the back, but it is not probable; the ear was gone; some teeth were gone; it may have been by decomposition; don't know on which side they were gone; there was nothing to indicate their loss immediately prior to decease; the injury done may or may not have preluded death; cannot fix on a definite time between twenty-four hours and two weeks when this would be the result; he might have received the injury he had from a flowing stream or cataract, but not from a still stream like that in which he was found.

A Melancholy Case of Unrequited Love—A Disappointed Young Lady Attempts to Commit Suicide.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial, July 19.

For nearly a year past a young lady who resides on Rebecca-street, near the gas-works, and moves in the highest society, received the attentions of a young man, also respectably connected. The ardent youth, during the courtship, expressed the strongest love and affection for the girl, which was heartily reciprocated. Nothing occurred for a number of months to daunt the ardor, or mar the affection, which then existed between the loving couple. The day when the twain should be made one was mutually agreed upon, a wedding ring was placed upon the fair hand; the lady was also the recipient of other valuable tokens of esteem, and even the gentleman was not slighted, for his hand was also graced by a ring, which bore the impress of the undying love of his adorer. But, alas! the visits of the young man, for some unaccountable reason, became less frequent, and his former and oft-repeated expressions of admiration were numbered with the past and were heard no more. The girl's heart fainted, no reason could be assigned for this singular conduct, and the lady could not for a moment dream that the marriage would not be consummated, and that a man, a respectable man, would trifle with her affections. Her fears, however, were realized on Monday evening last. Another long-delayed visit was paid her, but how different the character of this visit from those paid in the days of yore. The youth wore an unhappy countenance; no smiles played upon his lips, and his whole manner and demeanor betokened a change in his feelings. Soon the dread hour came, when in a low whisper, and to a trembling figure, the young man said his affections had become cooled, and that he could not fulfill the engagement made, let the consequences be what they might. The ring was then demanded, which was handed him, when the gentleman returned the ring presented by the lady whom he had so shamefully abused, and then left the place where he had once been wont to resort, to return no more forever. The young lady then repaired to a drug-store kept by Mr. NEELY, located on Rebecca-street, near the First Ward School-house, and asked for an ounce and a half of laudanum. The clerk inquired what use she wished to make of it, when she replied that she intended to give a little to her child, who was restless and could not sleep. The laudanum was given her, and she left for her home. She had no sooner departed when Mr. NEELY entered the store, and, learning what had transpired, went to the office of Dr. HAMER and stated that a lady had bought laudanum at his store, and he feared she proposed to commit suicide. The doctor then took his stomach-pump and went to the residence of the young lady, when he discovered that the fears of the druggist were not groundless. Her parents had just discovered that their daughter had taken some poison, and were preparing to call a physician, but were overjoyed to see one at their very door. The stomach-pump was immediately used, and the girl put out of danger. Had it not been for the prompt arrival of the physician, death would have been inevitable. The girl was indignant at being restored, and said she would not enjoy another happy hour in her life. Her parents did all in their power to calm and cheer her, but all to no purpose. Last night she was still in a melancholy mood and must be constantly watched lest she may make another attempt to terminate her existence.

A Quincy, Ill., Horror—Murder of a German—No Arrest Made.

From the Daily Quincy (Ill.) Herald, July 16.

The little town of West Quincy was thrown into a state of unusual excitement yesterday morning by the discovery that a murder had been committed on the previous night. About 4½ o'clock yesterday morning a party of four persons, consisting of JAMES MAYFIELD, WM. MAYFIELD, JOS. MAYFIELD and JOS. ATTERBERRY, started from West Quincy on a fishing excursion. As they were proceeding down the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad track, and opposite the switch below the town, they discovered what they supposed at first to be a drunken man lying about ten yards east of the track. After proceeding ahead a short distance they concluded to return and see what the man was doing. Upon approaching the spot they saw that he was lying on his face. A close investigation revealed the existence of pistol-shot wounds, one on the left side of the face, and one back of his left temple. About eighty yards east from where the body lay, a large black satchel and a hat and coat were found. Near by the ground was slightly torn up, and evidences of a scuffle were plainly to be seen. No other conclusion could be formed but that a foul and brutal murder had been committed. This much was easily arrived at. But the important questions who had committed the deed, and for what motive, were not so easy of solution. Upon inquiry nothing could be ascertained of the affair, no one could be found at first who recollected having seen the murdered man, no one had heard pistol shots or any disturbance the night previous, and the horror was surrounded with mystery. Among others who went to look at the body during the forenoon, was Mr. MCBRIDE, barkeeper at the West Quincy House. Upon seeing the remains he said he remembered having seen the murdered man about 6 o'clock, Thursday evening, that he came across on the ferry-boat from Quincy, in company with a young man, that he got them each a stick on which to carry their satchels, and that almost immediately after they started off toward the railroad track. One of the employes of the ferry-boat recognized in the deceased one who crossed on the boat about 6 o'clock the evening before. A young man was with him who had no money to pay his ferriage, and deceased paid the money for him. No one could be found, however, who remembered having seen the deceased or his companion, after they left the West Quincy House. No arrest has yet been made.

The Pawtucket Murder—Further Particulars—Description of the Prisoners.

From the Providence Herald, July 19.

On Sunday evening last there occurred at Pawtucket a cold-blooded murder, the details of which are fearful. A conductor on the Pawtucket horse-car No. 9, by the name of CHARLES E. KENT, fatally stabbed JOSEPH B. WHITING and inflicted a serious wound upon his (WHITING'S) daughter. For a long time the different parties have been involved in a series of petty quarrels, arising from jealousies, and these quarrels have gradually become more bitter, until they culminated in the bloody affray of Sunday night.

It appears that WILLIAM WILSON, who is a relative of KENT, was walking on Union-street that evening in company with a friend and FLAVIUS B. WHITING, whose father was the unfortunate victim of the tragedy. During the walk the parties, who were not in the best of humor, had some hard words, but it appears did not come to blows, and in a few minutes separated. About 10½ the men again met, and after a while came to blows. The trouble was participated in by LOUISA WHITING and other members of the family in addition to the persons above mentioned, when the elder WHITING went out to quell the disturbance, cautioning them about committing a breach of the public peace and using his best endeavors to separate the combatants. In this he was aided by HIRAM H. WHITE, Esq., near whose residence the affray occurred. Suddenly a cry was heard from the woman LOUISA WHITING, to the effect that she was stabbed, and almost at the same instant KENT made a savage lunge at the elder WHITING, burying his knife in his body and killing him instantly. At this terrible stage of the proceedings MARY WHITING, who had been an eye-witness of the affray, shrieked out, "Father's dead!" when the murderer broke from the crowd and sought refuge in his own tenement, which was in the same house with WHITING. By this time a large crowd had collected in the vicinity, and it was with great difficulty that Officer COBB effected the arrest of KENT. At his arraignment, yesterday morning, KENT pleaded not guilty, waived examination, and was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury at the September term of the Court of Common Pleas.

Drs. MORTON, of Pawtucket, and EMERSON, of New-York, held a post-mortem examination of the body of JOSEPH P. WHITING, yesterday morning, and found a very deep wound in the left side, which had cut the ninth rib entirely off. Mr. WHITING'S daughter, LOUISA, received a very dangerous wound in the left groin, and also a flesh wound in the arm-pit under the left shoulder. With proper care the chances are that she will recover. The weapon with which the assault was committed is a large two-edged dagger, and when used by a desperate character, capable of inflicting severe injuries. KENT did not escape unscathed from the melee, for when brought before the Coroner's jury, which was impaneled between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, he showed a scalp wound on the back of his head while both of his eyes were badly swollen. At the inquest KENT stated that the assault was made on him by three or four persons, one of whom was a young man, the son of the deceased. That in self-defense he struck at him with a knife, but made a miss-stroke. He does not explain how the young lady came to be stabbed, but says the young man threatened to shoot his young wife last January, and that difficulties have existed between the families for a long time. The victim was between fifty and sixty years of age, a grocer by trade, and leaves a family of grown up children. KENT, the prisoner, is a conductor in the employ of the Pawtucket Horse Railroad Company, twenty-nine years of age, and has generally borne a good character.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The Latest Roster of the Department of the East—Stations of Officers, Posts and Other Details.

The Military Department of the East, the most important in the United States Army, has its head-quarters in this City, and includes stations in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Washington, D. C. The commanding officer is Major-Gen. IRWIN MCDOWELL. Within the past three or four months the War Department have been placing it, for important reasons, in the most perfect order, and this month the staff duties of officers and stations have been officially designated as here given from the official documents:

DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Brevet Capt. John M. Coster, First Lieutenant U. S. Army, Aid-de-Camp; Brevet Capt. Howard Stockton, First Lieutenant Ordnance Department, Aid-de-Camp and Acting Chief Ordnance Officer; Brevet Brig.-Gen. Chauncey McKeever, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Thos. F. Barr, Judge-Advocate; Brevet Major-Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Brig.-Gen. William W. Burns, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Brevet Brig.-Gen. John M. Cuyler, Attending Surgeon; Brevet Brig.-Gen. Henry Prince, Chief Pay-master.

Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles P. Kingsbury; detachment of Ordnance.

Fort Independence, Boston Harbor—Brevet Brig.-Gen. William Hays, Co. E, Fifth Artillery.

Eight other minor stations in Massachusetts, each commanded by an Ordnance-Sergeant; no troops.

Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.—Brevet Col. James G. Benton; no troops.

Champlain Arsenal, Vergennes, Vt.—Capt. Ephraim D. Ellsworth, detachment of Ordnance.

Fort Constitution, New-Hampshire—Sergt. James Davidson; no troops.

Fort McCleary, Kittery Point, Me.—Sergt. P. Gallagher; no troops.

Fort Preble, Portland, Me.—Capt. Henry F. Brewerton; Co. M, Fifth Artillery.

Four other forts in Maine, Ordnance Sergeants; no troops.

Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Me.—Major George P. Andrews; Co. K, Fifth Artillery.

Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me.—Brevet Major James M. Whittemore, Captain of Ordnance; detachment of ordnance.

Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.—Brevet Major-Gen. Henry J. Hunt, Colonel Fifth Artillery; head-quarters Companies A and B, and Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery.

Fort Wolcott, Newport, R. I.—Ordnance Sergt. J. Morrison in charge; no troops.

Fort on Dutch Island, R. I.—Ordnance Sergt. H. Holmes in charge; no troops.

Fort Delaware, Del.—Brevet Col. Cleremont L. Best, Major First Artillery; Company I, First Artillery.

Frankford Arsenal, near Philadelphia, Penn.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Thomas J. Treadwell, Major of Ordnance; detachment of ordnance.

Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Penn.—Ordnance Sergt. J. Bromley in charge; no troops.

Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Penn.—Brevet Brig.-Gen. George A. H. Blake, Colonel First Cavalry; permanent troop and depot for cavalry recruits.

Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Penn.—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Robert H. K. Whiteley, Colonel of Ordnance; detachment of ordnance.

Fort McHenry, Maryland—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Horace Brooks, Colonel Fourth Artillery; headquarters and Companies C, D, E* and H, Fourth Artillery.

Fort Washington, Maryland—Brevet Major-Gen. Albion P. Howe, Major Fourth Artillery; Companies A and M, Fourth Artillery.

Fort Foote, Maryland—Brevet Col. Richard Lodor, Captain Fourth Artillery; Company I, Fourth Artillery.

Pikesville Arsenal, Maryland—Capt. M. J. Grealish, M. S. K. of Ordnance; Detachment of Ordnance.

Washington Arsenal, District of Columbia—Brevet Major J. R. Edie, Captain of Ordnance; detachment of ordnance.

Fortress Monroe, Va.—Brevet Major-Gen. Wm. F. Barry, Colonel Second Artillery; Companies G, First Artillery; K, Second Artillery; A, Third Artillery; F, Fourth Artillery; and C, Fifth Artillery.

Fortress Monroe Arsenal, Va.—Major Thos. G. Baylor, Ordnance Department; detachment of ordnance.

Post of Raleigh, N. C.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Royal T. Frank, Captain Eighth Infantry; Companies D and G†, Eighth Infantry.

Fort Macon, N. C.—Major Joseph Stewart, Fourth Artillery; Companies K and L, Fourth Artillery.

Fort Johnson, N. C.—Brevet Col. John Mendenhall, Captain Fourth Artillery; Company G, Fourth Artillery.

Fort Caswell, N. C.—Ordnance Sergt. H. McDermott in charge; no troops.

* On detached service at Charleston, West Va.

† On detached service at Graham, N. C.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Chief Quartermaster, Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, New-York City.

First District—Brevet Col. RICHARD N. BATCHELDER, Major and Quartermaster United States Army, New-York City. Posts in New-York Harbor, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Lake Champlain and Hudson River.

Second District—Brevet Col. John G. Chandler, Major and Quartermaster United States Army, Boston, Mass. Posts in Massachusetts, Vermont, New-Hampshire and Maine.

Third District—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Hodges, Major and Quartermaster United States Army, Philadelphia, Penn. Posts in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Chief Pay-master.—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Henry Prince, Major and Pay-master U. S. A., New-York City.

Pay-masters.—Brevet Col. Edward Wright, Major and Pay-master U. S. A., New-York City; Major Henry B. Reese, Pay-master U. S. A., New-York City; Brevet Lieut.-Col. John P. Brua, Major and Pay-master U. S. A., Philadelphia, Penn.; Major Thaddeus H. Stanton, Pay-master U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

ON SPECIAL DUTY.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. HENRY D. WALLEN, Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army, unattached, (late Fourteenth Infantry;) Brevet Major ROBERT C. PERRY, First Lieutenant United States Army, unattached, (late Forty-second Infantry.)

Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Israel Vodges, Colonel First Artillery; head-quarters and Companies C, D and M, First Artillery.

Fort Lafayette, New-York Harbor—Ordnance Sergeant John Graves in charge; no troops.

Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor—Brevet Major-Gen. John M. Brannan, Major First Artillery; Company B, First Artillery; Brevet Brig.-Gen. I. Vodges, Colonel First Artillery, commanding.

Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Joseph A. Haskin, Lieutenant-Colonel First Artillery; Companies E and H, First Artillery.

Willett's Point, New-York Harbor—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Henry L. Abbott, Major of Engineers; head-quarters and Companies A, B and C, Engineer Battery.

Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Neill, Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army, unattached, (late First Infantry;) permanent parties and depot for general service recruits.

Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New-York Harbor—Brevet Major Charles L. Wilson, Captain United States Army, unattached, (late Sixteenth Infantry;) sub-depot for general service recruits.

New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor—Brevet Col. Theodore T. S. Laidley, Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance; no troops.

Fort at Sandy Hook, New-York Harbor—Ordnance Sergt. W. Foster in charge; no troops.

Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.—Brevet Col. Francis L. Guenther, Captain Fifth Artillery; Company H, Fifth Artillery.

Fort Hale, New-Haven, Conn.—Ordnance Sergt. Jas. Maxwell, in charge; no troops.

Fort Griswold, New-London Harbor—Ordnance Sergt. M. W. Smith, in charge. Brevet Col. Francis L. Guenther, Captain Fifth Artillery, commanding.

Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.—Brevet Major-Gen. Richard Arnold, Captain Fifth Artillery; Company G, Fifth Artillery.

Fort Montgomery, Rouse's Point, N. Y.—Ordnance Sergeant R. Grainger in charge; no troops.

Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., Rome Arsenal, Rome, N. Y.—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Peter V. Hagner, Colonel of Ordnance, Detachment of Ordnance; no troops.

Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.—Brevet Major-Gen. Truman Seymour, Major Fifth Artillery; Companies D, I, and L, Fifth Artillery.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

In accordance with orders from New-York, Brevet Major KING'S company at Fort Macon, N. C., and a company of the Fourth Artillery from Fort McHenry, Md., have left their stations for duty under Brevet Lieut.-Col. FRANK, commanding at Raleigh, N. C.

The following Board of Officers was in session some ten days past at Fort Wadsworth, New-York, to inspect and report upon the condition of the building recently erected as a hospital at that post: Brevet Major-Gen. J. M. BRANNAN, Major First United States Artillery; Brevet Col. R. N. BATCHELDER, Major and Quartermaster U. S. A., and Brevet Lieut.-Col. D. L. HUNTINGTON, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

"Light Battery" F, Fifth United States Artillery (DUPONT'S), with guns, horses and baggage, have arrived at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., from Washington, D. C., via Jersey City, where they arrived by rail, and took their departure thence by water to their destination.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Turner vs. Lee.	109—Kynlowitz vs. Mags[illegible].
[illegible]—Froehlicher vs. Hoffmann.	114—Terry vs. Hunt.
[illegible]—Ford vs. Northrup.	128—Wm. H. McCormack, in Matter of [illegible]
[illegible]—Bardett vs. Chase.	137—Stephens vs. Fowler.
[illegible]—Central City Ins. Co. vs. Florida R. R. Co.	149—Clark vs. Gardner.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 20.

By Judge Barnard.

Lindsay vs. Elmore; reference ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 20.

By Judge Larremore.

Foster vs. Hollister; motion denied without costs.

O'Connor vs. Hornblum; motion denied, with leave to renew on further affidavits.

Higginson vs. Knox; attachment discharged.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Normal College—Corporal Punishment.

The New-York Board of Education met at 4 P. M. yesterday, President Smyth in the chair. The sum of $47,780, appropriated for the construction of a Normal School, was transferred to the account for the maintenance of the Normal College. A resolution was adopted, thanking Mr. James Kelly for his offer to give a gold and silver medal to the best and second best graduates of the Female Normal College and Training School, and accepting the same.

Mr. Wood said that during his visit to the public schools he had found one room in the school-house No. 24 Elm-street so pestiferous that he could not remain in it, although it is occupied daily as a class-room; and he would offer a resolution calling the attention of the Health Commissioners to the nuisance in the neighborhood of the school-house, and ask for its removal. The resolution was adopted.

A requisition was made on the Controller for the sum of $150,000 for the erection of suitable buildings for a Female Normal College and Training School.

A report was received from the Committee on the Normal College, stating that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have, as empowered by law, given the plot of ground bounded by Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, Fourth and Lexington avenues, as a site for a Normal College and Training School. The report recommends that the site be accepted. The report was adopted.

Mr. Wood asked when the Committee on By-laws would be able to report on the question submitted to them—the substitute of some form of punishment in place of corporal punishment.

The Chairman of the Committee said he had no doubt the Committee would be able to make their report before the reassembling of the schools. The Board then adjourned.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Closing Exercises at Grammar-School No. 37.

The closing exercises of Male Grammar-School No. 37, in Eighty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, Mr. Wm. A. Owen, Principal, were held yesterday afternoon. They consisted of chorus and solo singing and declamations on the part of the pupils, who acquitted themselves in a very satisfactory manner. The school, in which nine teachers are employed, registered 385 pupils during the past six months, while the average attendance was 302. Semi-annual testimonials of merit for regular and punctual attendance, correct deportment and industry in study were distributed among 135 pupils, viz.: To 34 of the first degree having 95 per cent. average marks, to 94 of the second degree having 90 per cent. average marks, and to 15 of the third degree having from 85 to 90 per cent. average marks. From the first class of the school out of 26 pupils the large number of 20 were admitted to the College of the City of New-York. The exercises were attended by a fair audience, chiefly ladies. Mr. John Stratton, Chairman of the Board of School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, conducted the exercises, which were attended on the part of the school authorities of this City, also by Messrs. Wm. Jones, Assistant School Superintendent; Dr. Eugene Bond, Inspector of the Seventh School District, and David Knapp, School Trustee of the Twelfth Ward. Rev. Mr. Shackelford and Mr. Jones delivered addresses to the pupils, both approving and encouraging.

Closing Exercises of Male Grammar School No. 29.

The closing exercises of the male department of Grammar School No. 29, in Greenwich-street, took place yesterday morning, and were attended by a large number of the friends of the public schools in the First Ward. Among those present were Hon. Henry Kiddle, City Superintendent of Public Schools; Prof. Nash, music teacher in the schools; the trustees of No. 29, Messrs. Baldwin, Disch, O'Connor, and Bergner; Inspector Slevin, Capt. Dolan, Mr. Keenan, Mr. Holmes, and others. Mr. C. F. Bergner, one of the trustees, presided at the exercises, and P. G. Duffy, principal, and Thos. E. Cody, his first assistant, conducted the programme and preserved order. The exercises consisted of singing, recitations, dialogues, solos, duets, choruses, &c., and were performed with great credit to the pupils. Among the pieces deserving of special mention for their excellence, were a Salutatory, by Master J. C. Muller; Recitation, "Sheridan's Ride," by C. Williamson; "The Newsboy," by Edward Conley; "The Maniac," by M. Cronin; "I would I were not a boy again," by Bernard Cruse; Duet, by McKenzie Brothers; Solo, by Miss Abbe A. Wright, one of the teachers. "The Carnival of Venice," performed by Charles Faust; "Fuss at Fires," by Jas. Guilfoy, and the valedictory by M. Cohen. At the conclusion of the programme, Superintendent Kiddle presented about twenty certificates of merit to the pupils, and a gold medal, the gift of Hon. Nicholas Muller, to Master Michael Cronin, the scholar who stood highest in scholarship and general conduct. In prefacing the presentation Mr. Kiddle complimented the scholars of No. 29 for the skill and proficiency shown in the exercises of the day, and said he had been much gratified in witnessing the good order and decorum that prevailed among the pupils. In his opinion Grammar School No. 29 would compare favorably with any of the up-town schools. Brief addresses were made by several of the trustees, and the school closed for the term.

A Judicial Refusal to Recognize Cuba—A Loan for the Sake of the Lone Star.

In the case of Loinez vs. Quesada, a motion was yesterday made, before Chief-Justice Barbour, in the Special Term, Superior Court, to have the defendant's answer stricken out as "false and sham." The facts of the case, which have been already published, are briefly as follows: The plaintiff alleges that while residing at the City of Nassau he lent to the defendant, Gen. Quesada, $1,500, to be used in the cause of the Cuban revolt, which sum he now seeks to recover. The answer denies the receipt of the sum claimed, and sets up extraneous matter showing that the transaction, if it did take place, was had under the jurisdiction of Great Britain, and that the money was given to levy war on the Government of Spain, with which the Government of Great Britain was then at peace, and therefore an action for the recovery of the money would not lie. Also, that Gen. Quesada was now on his way to the United States as an accredited Ambassador of the Cuban Republic, and was therefore without the jurisdiction of the United States Courts. Judge Barbour said the Court was bound to take judicial notice that Cuba was not a Government recognized by the United States, and therefore any accredited Ambassador therefrom could not be recognized as entitled to the privileges accorded to representatives of recognized friendly nations. He further held that the only answer available in the case was a denial of the loan of the money, and this having been set up, in order that the demurrer be effectual it must be proven that the answer is both "false and sham." In this respect the plaintiff had failed, and the motion to strike out must therefore be denied, with costs. An order was made accordingly.

The Morrison Bond Case.

Justice Dowling held an examination, yesterday, in the case of J. Cross Nelson, accused of complicity in stealing $150,000 worth of bonds and stocks from the office of Morrison, Son & Hutchinson, No. 327 Broadway, in November, 1868. The effort was made yesterday to trace the source whence Nelson received the two $5,000 bonds negotiated by him; but little progress being made, the Magistrate closed the case, and announced that he would hold the accused for trial in $10,000 bail. As the necessary security was not forthcoming, the prisoner was remanded.

The Thomas Bond Case Decided.

In the case of Gilbert W. Thomas, the Broad-street broker, who ran away with $82,000 worth of Kansas Pacific Railroad Mortgage Bonds, which he had pretended to purchase from Dabney, Morgan & Co., of Exchange-place, Justice Dowling decided, yesterday, to fully commit the accused for trial at the General Sessions. The case has had several long examinations since Thomas' arrest, a few weeks ago. The Magistrate fixed the amount of bail at $50,000, which was not furnished, so the prisoner went back to his cell.

Latest Census Returns.

The following returns were made at Marshal Sharpe's office, yesterday:

Wards.	Dis.	Pop.	Wards.	Dis.	Pop.
VI.	8	1,511	I.	1	3,009
IV.	8	3,735	XXI.	29	4,069
XVII.	12	3,069	VIII.	3	1,088
XIX.	10	2,972	VIII.	7	2,180
VII.	11	3,780			

Desperate Attempt at Incendiarism.

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock a fire, which was evidently the work of incendiaries, was discovered on the third floor of the unoccupied three-story building, No. 3 Mulberry-street, owned by Myer Rosenthal, and before it was extinguished the premises were damaged to the extent of $800. The theory of incendiarism is founded upon the fact that the owner and lessee are at law about the rent, and that just before the fire was seen explosions were heard in the building. Fire-Marshal McSpedon began investigating the case at once, and speedily obtained indisputable proofs of the crime which had been attempted. There were two explosions—one on the second, and the other on the third floor—and in a small room on the third floor was found a package of powder saturated with kerosene, with a quantity of matches and a remnant of a burned fuse. Powder was spilled about in various places, and a bottle which had contained kerosene was found in the midst of a lot of loose straw in the same room. The building is leased by Charles Jansen, of No. 4 Roosevelt-street, and the suit referred to is between him and Rosenthal. The building is insured for $4,000 for the benefit of a mortgage; but this phase of the case does not appear to be fully developed as yet. Fire-Marshal McSpedon is still engaged upon the investigation.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Forged School Fund Warrant—Opinion and Finding of the Arbitrators.

The case of the Board of Education against Peter B. Sweeny, Chamberlain, &c., which excited some public interest when first brought before the Supreme Court, has now been decided by the Board of Arbitrators, to whom it was referred, in favor of the officers of the Board of Education. The following is the statement and decision of the arbitrators:

The proceeding was brought on behalf of the Board of Education against the City Chamberlain for the purpose of compelling him to credit the Board of Education with the sum of $[illegible], the amount of a forged check or warrant drawn on the City Chamberlain at the Broadway Bank, dated April [illegible], 1867, purporting to have been signed by J. M. McLean, the President, Thomas Boese, the Clerk of the Board, and Samuel B. H. Vance, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and to be drawn to the order of A. D. Collins or bearer. This matter has been before the Court on several different occasions, and has been heretofore noticed. It was finally submitted to arbitration—Messrs. Moses Taylor, President of the National City Bank, and Charles P. Leverich, President of the Bank of New-York, having been agreed upon as the arbitrators. It appears by the evidence that the forged check was presented to the paying teller of the Broadway Bank on the 20th of April, 1867, and paid by him; that on the [illegible] of May, 1867, it was discovered among the checks which had been returned by the Broadway Bank to the Board of Education, and immediately returned to the Bank as a forgery. The Bank then put the matter in the hands of a detective, and offered a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the parties implicated. The witnesses on the part of the Board further declared that the amount named in the forged check was unusually large; that it was payable to bearer, which is prohibited by statute and without precedent; that no person by the name of A. D. Collins had ever done work for the Board; that the Board had never caused work to be done on any school building in West Twenty-first-street; that there is no such building under charge of the Board, and that the number of the forged check, [illegible], had been long since passed in its order, No. 705 having been reached on the day of its date. The persons whose names purport to be signed to the forged check, Messrs. McLean, Boese and Vance, all testify that their names upon the check are forged, and a number of experts also testify that these names, as well as the filling up, are a plain and apparent forgery, and had been "painted" and "lined over." On the part of the defendant it was claimed that the Board had allowed too much time to elapse after the check was returned to them before notifying the bank of the forgery, and that the paying teller, in the meantime, had forgotten who had identified the person presenting the check. Also, that the employes of the Board were careless in their manner of drawing checks. The case has now been decided by the arbitrators in favor of the Board of Education, and the following is the award:

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1870.

Messrs. Moses Taylor and Charles P. Leverich:

GENTS: I have carefully examined the papers submitted to me in the matter between the Board of Education and the National Broadway Bank. There seems to be no question as to the forgery, and I am of opinion that on the ground of negligence there is nothing to justify shifting the loss from the Bank to the Board of Education. I do not deem it necessary to give any detailed opinion.

GEORGE F. TALMAN.

We fully concur in the above.

(Signed) MOSES TAYLOR, CHARLES P. LEVERICH.

For the Board of Education, E. W. Stoughton and William E. Curtis. For the Chamberlain, Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel.

Second and Third Districts Internal Revenue Returns.

The following returns for the month have been made to the Assessors of the Second and Third Districts:

RAILROADS.	Gross Receipts.
Broadway Railroad Co.	$14,11[illegible]
Bushwick Avenue Railroad Co.	[illegible]
Brooklyn City Railroad Co.	120,9[illegible]
Richmond, Wm. [illegible]	[illegible]
Grand-street and Newtown Railroad Co.	7,831
North Second-street and Middle Village	[illegible]
Southside Railroad Co.	21,654
Prospect Park Railroad Co.	15,9[illegible]
Van Brunt-street Railroad	1,868
Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad Co.	4,97[illegible]
Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Co.	17,446
Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad Co.	282
Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Co.	2,7[illegible]
Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Co.	15,260

BANKS.	Deposits.
Brooklyn Bank	$1,075,64[illegible]
Long Island Bank	[illegible]
Brooklyn Trust Co.	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	[illegible]
Brooklyn Savings Bank	[illegible]
Central Bank	[illegible]
German Savings Bank	[illegible]
Germania Savings Bank	[illegible]
Long Island Savings Bank	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	[illegible]
Dime Savings Bank	[illegible]
Commercial Bank	148,000
Williamsburg Savings Bank	[illegible]
East New-York Savings Bank	[illegible]

INSURANCE.	Premiums.
Firemen's Trust	[illegible]
Brooklyn Ins. Co.	[illegible]
Long Island Ins. Co.	[illegible]
Mechanics' Ins. Co.	[illegible]
Montauk Ins. Co.	[illegible]
Nassau Ins. Co.	[illegible]
Phenix Ins. Co.	[illegible]
Lafayette Ins. Co.	[illegible]
Kings County Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]
Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.	Gross Receipts.
Mrs. Conway, Park	[illegible]
Brooklyn Skating Rink Association	[illegible]
Wm. H. Cammeyer, Union Ground	2,910
Great Australian Circus	[illegible]
Harry Emerson, Masonic Hall	[illegible]
Great Australian Circus, Greenpoint-av.	[illegible]
Wood & Decker, Capitoline Ground	[illegible]

GAS.	Cubic feet.
Brooklyn Gas-light Co.	28,200,200
People's Gas-light Co.	3,084,000
Citizen's Gas-light Co.	5,468,800
Williamsburg Gas-light Co.	6,568,285
Flatbush Gas Co.	[illegible]
Union Gas-light Co.	128,300

FERRIES.	Gross Receipts.
Union Ferry Co.	$82,490
Greenpoint Ferry Co.	12,[illegible]
Houston-street Ferry Co.	10,949

LOTTERY.	Gross Receipts.
H. V. White	$1,150

The Custom-House.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Murphy, the new Collector of the Port, proceeded to swear in the Deputy Collectors, preparatory to entering upon the discharge of his duties today. These gentlemen are simply appointed temporarily, in order that the business of the revenue may not be interrupted. They are as follows: First Division—S. G. Ogden, Auditor; Second Division—Wm. D. Robinson, Cashier; Third Division—H. M. Williams; Fourth Division—Geo. W. Embree; Fifth Division—John R. Lydecker; Sixth Division—Wm. H. Morris; Seventh Division—N. M. Gaylord; Eighth Division—D. H. Tompkins; Ninth Division—S. G. Clarke; Castle Garden Bureau—C. S. Tunis. This morning at 10 o'clock Collector Murphy will take formal possession of the Custom-house, relieving Mr. Grinnell, who will take a brief vacation until the 1st proximo, before assuming the duties of the Naval Office.

The Normal College and Training School.

In answer to an advertisement of the Committee of the Board of Education on the Normal College, fifteen plans for a building suitable for College purposes were yesterday handed in to the Committee. That of Mr. C. Arthur Totten was adjudged by the Committee to be the best, and a premium of $1,200 was awarded to him. The awards for the second and third best plans were not made.

Mr. Totten's plan places the principal front of the building on Fourth-avenue, with the Training-school in the rear, and facing on Lexington-avenue. The chapel, capable of accommodating twelve hundred persons, stands between the two buildings. The style of architecture is that known as Modern Gothic, and which admits of very free treatment. The material of which the College will be constructed is Ohio freestone and pressed brick. The estimated cost is $350,000. The site chosen for the College is the plot of ground bounded by Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, Fourth and Lexington avenues.

The Buckley Homicide—McCarroll Committed.

Coroner Keenan concluded an inquest yesterday in the case of Bartholomew Buckley, who died in Bellevue Hospital on the 28th ult. from a fracture of the skull, sustained at the hands of James McCarroll six days before, by his being struck in the head with an ax. The prisoner resided in a shanty in Fortieth-street, near Tenth-avenue, and the deceased and his wife resided with him as boarders. McCarroll, on the day in question, was intoxicated, and made some insulting remark about Mrs. Buckley, which angered the deceased, and he called McCarroll a rascal, at the same time seizing a small shoe-knife. Both men clinched, and the deceased was felled by a blow on the head with an old ax. Mrs. Buckley testified yesterday that her husband had got away from McCarroll, who came up behind him and dealt the fatal blow. The officer who arrested the prisoner stated that McCarroll told him at the time, that the deceased had assaulted him with a knife. The prisoner in his statement claimed that Buckley had stabbed him in the head and leg while he lay on the bed, and that he acted in pure self-defense. The jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner, and the Coroner remanded him to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Important Rules Adopted—Transfers and Retirement.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, a number of additional rules were made for the government of the Department, of which the following are important, and are of interest to the public:

RULE.—The Captain will at all times when in command, (day or night,) call the roll and designate the posts, and at no time will the Sergeant on desk duty call the roll or designate the posts when the Captain is present. Any violation of this rule by a Captain or Sergeant will subject him to complaint and punishment.

RULE.—It shall be the duty of the Sergeant in command at the Station-house to note on the blotter the precise time when the Captain, Sergeants and Roundsmen leave the Station-house to patrol the Precinct or on other duty, and at the time of their so leaving, and also the precise time when they return, and at the time of their so return. Any Captain or Sergeant willfully disobeying this rule, or who shall make any false entry in the blotter in relation to the matters herein specified, will be subject to dismissal.

RULE.—The Sergeant on desk duty will note on the blotter the precise time when the Captain leaves and returns to the Station-house on all occasions, and at the time of his so leaving and returning.

RULE.—It is the duty of the Sergeant on patrol to go on duty with his section or platoon, to remain out during the tour in the vigilant performance of duty, and return with the men to the Station-house. Any violation of this rule by any Sergeant will subject him to dismissal.

Sergeant David W. Noyes, of the Eighth Precinct, was transferred to the Fifth, and Sergeant John F. Maloney was transferred from the Fifth Precinct to the Eighth. A large number of patrolmen were appointed, and Peter Haddey, patrolman of the Sixteenth Precinct, was retired on a pension of $350 per annum.

Delinquent Policemen.

Commissioner Manierre, yesterday, investigated forty-nine charges against patrolmen. The Grand Roundsmen, as usual, furnished the majority of the cases, but the force appears to have become more efficient or circumspect, as their complaints do not now develop so many flagrant derelictions as formerly. With few exceptions, the offenses they had detected and reported were so venal as to merit and be awarded only nominal punishment.

The complaints of citizens were more numerous than usual. In its beginning the case of Martin Braun, of No. 2,268 Third-avenue, who charged Patrolman Jacob Schum with improper conduct, seemed to have a firm basis. He alleged that Schum came into his beer saloon by a side-door after 1 o'clock in the morning, and behaved in a disorderly manner. The officer, however, said that the lights were all burning, and a party was engaged in playing cards, when he went in and told Braun it was time to close. Whereupon that individual locked the doors, and called upon his companions to assist in tying up the officer. Eventually, however, Braun was arrested, taken to the Station-house, and next morning, being arraigned at the Harlem Police Court, was put under bonds to keep the peace.

The New-York Cotton Exchange—A Constitution Adopted.

A well-attended meeting was held by cotton merchants of this City, at the office of Messrs. Dupais & Walters, No. 33 Beaver-street, yesterday afternoon, in order to take action for the establishment of a Cotton Exchange in this City. Mr. S. D. Harrison presided over the meeting, and Messrs. Seneca M. Bell and J. H. Inman acted as Secretaries. By John Committee appointed for this purpose before, a preamble, constitution and by-laws were reported. The preamble, setting forth the reasons for organizing the association, reads as follows:

Whereas, The cotton trade of New-York is increasing very rapidly, and with the increasing facilities for shipping cotton by steam to all parts of Europe, this trade must continue to increase, making New-York, as it is, one of the largest cotton ports of the world; and

Whereas, In addition to the cotton sent here for sale, there has grown up a large trade in the purchase and sale of cotton for future delivery, in which much business is done on foreign account, as well as for planters and country dealers in the South; and

Whereas, We believe that the telegraphic wires all over the world will rapidly increase these transactions; and

Whereas, It is essential with this increase in the cotton trade of New-York that proper rules and regulations should be adopted for systematizing the whole business, and believing that this can be best done under an organization of all the trade, it is determined by those of us present, and such others as will unite with us, to organize an association under a constitution.

The constitution was, after some discussion, adopted. Its principal provisions are as follows:

The title of the association shall be "The New-York Cotton Exchange." The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and fifteen Managers. All persons who are permanently engaged and of good standing in the cotton trade of this City may become members. The purposes of the association shall be to provide and maintain suitable rooms for a Cotton Exchange in this City, to adjust controversies between members, to establish just and equitable principles, uniformity in rules and regulations and standards for classification, and all transactions connected with the cotton trade, to acquire, preserve and disseminate information connected therewith, to decrease the risks incident thereto, and generally to promote the interests of the trade and increase the facilities and the amount of the cotton business in this City. The Board of Appeals shall consist of five members, to be appointed by the Board of Managers. The initiation fee shall be $[illegible] for each member. The association shall not be considered as organized until the constitution is signed by no less than one hundred members.

After the preamble and constitution had been adopted, it was resolved that a committee of fifteen be appointed to solicit subscriptions to the constitution, and when one hundred signatures shall have been made, to hold another meeting for the adoption of by-laws and for permanent organization. The meeting then adjourned.

Crimes and Casualties.

James Fitzgerald was arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, yesterday, for a felonious assault upon Charles Jansen, of No. 4 Roosevelt-street. He smashed Charles' door with a lager-beer keg, and struck him on the leg with a stone, and was beating him on the head with a bale-stick when arrested. The Magistrate held the fellow for trial.

Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest today on the body of John Schneider, aged sixty, who hung himself, yesterday, in his shanty, on Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The cause of the rash act has not yet been ascertained.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 261 West Thirty-fifth-street, over the remains of George Irving, aged four years, who died of injuries sustained by a fall through an upper window of his parents' residence.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 341 East Forty-fourth-street, in the case of Carl Clemens, a German, aged forty-four, who died of injuries sustained on the 19th inst. by falling out of his wagon at the corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-ninth-street. A verdict of accidental death was duly rendered.

The remains of Coles D. Hardcastle, aged fifteen, were found, yesterday, in the East River, near Fifth-street, he having been drowned there while bathing on Tuesday evening. Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest at the parents' residence, No. 172 Allen-street.

Henry Riker, twelve years of age, of No. 198 West Houston-street, was, yesterday, shot in the leg and severely injured by the accidental discharge of a small canon with which, with some other boys, he was playing in the yard of No. 95 Charlton-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A colored boy, yesterday morning, fell from a horse at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-third-street, and being kicked by the animal, was severely injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an insensible condition.

The New United States District-Attorney—His Installation.

Mr. Noah Davis, successor to Mr. Pierrepont, United States Attorney for the Southern District of the State of New-York, was yesterday installed in his new position before Judge Blatchford in the United States District Court.

Mr. Pierrepont, who introduced Mr. Davis said: If your Honor please, I wish to present to the Court Hon. Noah Davis, who has been appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate, as my successor to be Attorney for the Southern District of the State of New-York. I hold in my hand his commission, which I present to the Court, and he is here ready to take the oaths required by law.

Judge Blatchford received Mr. Davis' commission, and then formally administered to him the oath of office. A record of the commission was directed to be entered in the minutes and the proceedings terminated.

The Chess Congress at Baden Postponed.

The grand meeting of the chess celebrities of the Old World, which was to have been held on the 15th inst., has been postponed, owing to the impending war between France and Prussia. It is to be hoped, in the interests of humanity, that the war will be averted, and that the Congress will soon be enabled to name a day for the commencement of peaceful and bloodless hostilities.

Attempted Suicide at the Auburn Prison.

From the Auburn Daily Advocate, July 12.

Asher Atkinson, committed to jail July 5, in default of $1,000 bonds to keep the peace, on complaint of his wife, attempted to commit suicide, at noon to-day, by cutting the artery of his left arm, opposite the elbow joint. He had procured a common jack-knife and sharpened it to a keen edge, with which to bleed himself to death, but, failing to reach the artery, succeeded only in severing the two principal veins usually lanced by physicians in bleeding a patient. Becoming somewhat faint from loss of blood, and probably relenting from his deadly purpose, the would-be suicide raised an alarm and attempted to staunch the wound, which was about an inch in length, by applying a compress torn from his bedding. Drs. Shank and Sanford were called in and found the suicide lying on the floor of his cell in a pool of blood. Restoratives and bandages were applied and the patient removed to a clean cell, where he will soon recover.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 20.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$4,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '62, r. 107⅞		20,000	N. Y. C. & H. C.	93½
10,000	do.	[illegible]	20,000	do.	[illegible]
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	108⅛	10,000	do.	[illegible]
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C.	108¼	10,000	do.	[illegible]
15,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 R.	106½	20,000	do.	[illegible]
2,500	U. S. [illegible]	[illegible]	100	L. S. & M. S. R.	[illegible]
5,000	Tenn. 6s, o. b.	60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000	Va. St. 6s, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000	N. Car. 6s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	Louisiana 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	N. Car. O. Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000	Chi. B. & Q. 8s.	110	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	Mich. So. [illegible]	[illegible]	100	Mich. C. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pac. R. 7s, Mo.	[illegible]	100	Erie R.	22½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Reading R.	[illegible]
10,000	Cen. Pa. R. G. B.	88	30	Panama R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	Ill. Cen. R.	124½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	[illegible]
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	[illegible]	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Clev. & T. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Ex.	[illegible]	100	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	[illegible]
300	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	40½	100	Tol., W. & W.	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. C. & H. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Del., L. & W. R.	105
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Morris & Essex R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Col., C. & Ind. C.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tenth Nat. Bk.	120
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar. Min. Co.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	108½	100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	93½
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	108	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	107⅞	[illegible]	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	[illegible]	200	Erie Railway	22½
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	[illegible]	200	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	106½	700	L. S. & M. So. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 6s Cur.	111	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tenn. 6s, o. b.	60	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & N. W. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & N. W. pf.	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. C. F. Act, '68	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & R. I. R.	111¾
10,000	N. C. State 6s	[illegible]	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	[illegible]
2,000	C. & R. I. & P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. pf.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tol., Wab. & W. 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tol., Wab. & W.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Wells, Fargo Ex.	[illegible]	100	P., F. W. & C. Gar.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pacific M. S. Co.	40½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mar. L. & S. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Adams Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Am. M. Union Ex.	44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	United States Ex.	[illegible]	25	Alt. & T. H. pf.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Del., L. & W. R.	105	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	[illegible]
300	Boston, H. & E. R.	3½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, July 20—P. M.

The excitement and uncertainty of the War in Europe are, perhaps, greater today than at any time since Monday morning, when Gold advanced from 117 to 120 ₽ cent. and subsequently to 122 ₽ cent. But the fluctuations in Gold through the day have been less violent, and some of the Cable rumors from the Continent have been so extraordinary and improbable in regard to our 5-20s as to be positively disregarded. The changes in Gold were from 122, as the price closed last night, to 121¼, and again up to 122⅛ ₽ cent. The changes in 5-20s were from 108⅛ to 107⅞@107½ ₽ cent. There was more doing in 1867s this afternoon at 108@107⅞@107½ ₽ cent., while in the old 1862s, and new 1865s, the transactions continue moderate. The 10-40s are at 106⅛@106½ ₽ cent.

In regard to the Gold Room speculation it seems quite evident that our own mercurial Wall-street people have taken the gambling adventure upon the free return of American Bonds, on the War panic, out of the hands of the Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges. The latter were large buyers last week, and also on Monday, on their advices and orders from abroad; but at present the movement is prosecuted outside of the original circle, and now rests wholly upon the turn of the future events of the trouble in Europe, which may, or may not, send home a vast amount of our 5-20 Bonds.

There is evidently a most extraordinary state of things in Frankfort to-day—the earliest and best market for American Securities. The prevailing War panic would seem to be universal among the Bankers and merchants of that City as to bring business to a complete stand-still. Many of them are reported to have left town, taking their securities with them. Our 5-20s were quoted this morning as low as 75 ₽ cent., equal to about 71 in London, taking into calculation the way the Bonds are sold in the markets. They had as well been quoted at any other nominal figure, for there was neither buyer nor seller to be found on the deserted Bourse. The cause of the wild excitement was, no doubt, the threat of the French Army to occupy Frankfort as one of the basis of operations against Prussia. The panic will probably be allayed in a few days. At all events, it could not possibly be worse than as reported today.

Some few of the Gold-bearing 6 ₽ cents of the Pacific Roads have been returned from Europe, or sold here in anticipation of their return. The experiment on the part of European holders is not likely to be persevered in, as our market is indisposed to take back these or any other class of the recently-created Railway Mortgages partly or exclusively negotiated abroad, except, as Moses says in the play, "at a great sacrifice." The Central Pacific sold today at 88 ₽ cent., and the Unions at 79 ₽ cent. Other of the new Western Bonds, placed abroad without first establishing a market in New-York, it will be still more difficult to return upon the United States.

On the Southern State Stocks the change in Money tells suddenly and severely. The fancy speculation which has for some months past been going on in new Tennessees, and the singular success of which has turned partially upon easy money, is now brought to the test of dearer rates for Money, and the prospect of turning these Bonds back upon the public at the average cost of the operation. The price went down to 59 this morning, reacting, at the Afternoon Board, to 60¼ ₽ cent. The speculation in North Carolinas has also lost its buoyancy. The old Virginias are down to 65 ₽ cent.

One of the most surprising events of the day was the very small offering at the Treasury, at noon, to buy Gold. The Government offered $1,000,000, and the gross amount bid for, under the present excitement in the Gold Room, would not have created remark if it had reached six and a quarter millions. Judge then of the astonishment when it was found that only $625,000 was bid for, or $375,000 less than advertised by the Treasury. The result is not ascribed to preconcert among the operators in Gold, as really occurred under the Gold gambling of last September, but to the prevailing, though, as it turns out, hasty conclusion that everybody interested in the Gold market would bid for large sums, and therefore it would be useless to bid, whereas, it turns out that only three persons out of a thousand or twelve hundred belonging to the Gold Room and Stock Exchange, bid at all, and they for small sums. The whole $625,000 bid for was awarded, but the Treasury will not offer the remainder of the million of dollars advertised to be sold today. The following bids and awards were made:

W. T. Hatch & Son.		Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
5,000	122.40	20,000	122.25
5,000	122.01	20,000	121.40
5,000	121.70	20,000	121.25
10,000	121	20,000	120.50
George H. Bend.			
500,000	121.50	$625,000	

The advance noticed yesterday in the price of Money to the Brokers, caused chiefly by the demand to carry on the *Bullish* speculation in Gold, had a further adverse influence on the Railway market today, and some heavy sales of New-York Central Stock and Scrip, Lake Shore Stock, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Reading were pressed at a decline of 1@2½ ₽ cent. on yesterday's sales. The general list of New-York and Western Roads seemed on a *Bearish* footing through the forenoon and up to the close of the Second Board; but after 2 o'clock the market improved, both in demand and prices, and the general recovery was from 1 to 1½ ₽ cent. At the close of business the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night. The Public Funds were steady and the Railways in fair demand at the improvement just noted:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 20.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	106½	106⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	109	108⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅜	107⅞
American Gold Coin	122¼	120⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	110½	110⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅜	60⅞
New-York Central and Hudson	95⅛	94
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90⅞	90
Reading Railroad	95⅜	96
Chicago and Rock Island	111¾	112⅛
North-western Common	83	86
North-western Preferred	86¼	86⅞
Pacific Mail Company	40⅛	40⅞
St. Paul Preferred	76¼	76½
St. Paul Common	60⅜	60½
Lake Shore	90⅝	92⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛	34⅜
New-Jersey Central	102	101⅛
Toledo and Wabash	51	50⅞

Money was fairly active among the Brokers at 6@7 ₽ cent. The outside sale is paid to carry Gold and some of the Railway Stocks.

In Foreign Exchange the trade demand is not large. Many of the Importers decline to send Money to Europe upon the present high price of Gold. They owe comparatively but small balances in England or on the Continent, on their Spring and Summer business, and are in no hurry to remit in anticipation of their Fall importations. The Bankers and other parties having balances for Europe are, in most instances, directed to remit Gold or else their own Bills.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 20.

Gold receipts	$894,301 67
Gold payments	236,197 03
Gold balance	71,637,616 55
Currency receipts	680,126 35
Currency payments	237,255 11
Currency balance	11,928,460 64
Customs	490,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81	113	5-20 coup., '67	107¾
6 ₽ cent. coup. '81	113¾	5-20 coup., '68	107¾
5-20 coup., '62	108⅝	10-40 reg.	106¼
5-20 coup., '64	[illegible]	10-40 coup.	106½
5-20 coup., '65	108	6s Currency	111⅛
5-20 coup. n. i. '65	107¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	60	Illinois coupon, 6s, '79	100
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	60¼	Illinois War Loan	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	65	Indiana 5 ₽ cent.	[illegible]
Georgia 7s, new bds.	[illegible]	Michigan 6 ₽ cent.	[illegible]
N. C. Fund'g Act '66	[illegible]	Michigan 6 ₽ cent.	[illegible]
N. C. new bonds	[illegible]	Michigan 6 ₽ cent.	[illegible]
N. C. Special Tax	[illegible]	Michigan 7 ₽ cent.	[illegible]
Louisiana 6s	70	Mich. 7 ₽ cent., W. L.	100
California 7s	110	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	72
Connecticut 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	73
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	74
Alabama 8s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	75
Alabama 8s, R. R. bds	97	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	76
Ohio 6 ₽ cent., '81	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	77
Ohio 6 ₽ cent., '86	104	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	77
Illinois Canal bds., '70	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.	78
Illinois coupon, 6s, '77	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	Gt. West. 1st, '88	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	92	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscr'n	92	Gal. & Chic. 2d	95½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102½	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	105
N. Y. C. 7s conv., '76	102½	Morris & Essex 1st	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'68	102½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 2d bds., '79	96	N. J. Cen. 2d	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d bds., '83	92	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	102	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	101½
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	[illegible]
Harlem 1st	101½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	[illegible]
Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bds.	100	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	[illegible]
Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bs.	92½	Chic. & Alton S. F.	[illegible]
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₽ c.	110	Chic. & Alton Inc.	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st	[illegible]
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95	Penin. R. R. Bds.	[illegible]
Cen. Pac. Bds.	89½	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bds.	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ c., '75	100	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7.3.10	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st	94	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P., I. & M.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	77½	Mil. & St. P. 2d	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. 1st	[illegible]	Chic. & Mil. 1st	[illegible]
Consol'd 7 ₽ c. conv.	[illegible]	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	93¾
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts.	[illegible]	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	[illegible]
Lack. & West. Bds.	95	Tol., Peo. & W. E. D.	[illegible]
Del., L. & West. 1st	[illegible]	Tol., Peo. & W. W. D.	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	94½	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	70
Tol. & Wab. 2d	[illegible]	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	70		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	133	Continental	92½
Mechanics'	135	Importers' & Traders'	155
Union	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]
America	143	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
City	205	Ninth National	116
Tradesmen's	150	Tenth National	127
Mechanics' & Traders'	120	Oriental	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	116	Del. & Hudson Canal	120½
State of New-York	116	Pennsylvania Coal	[illegible]
Commerce	124	Western Union Tel.	34
Ocean	[illegible]	Quicksilver Mining	[illegible]
Mercantile	128	Quicksilver Preferred	[illegible]
American Exchange	112	Mariposa Mining	[illegible]
Chatham	[illegible]	Mariposa Preferred	[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	120	Boston Water Power	13½
Bank of N. America	107	Adams Express	65½
Hanover	108⅛	Wells-Fargo Express	14½
Irving	114	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	3½
Citizens'	120	American Express	41½
East River	113	United States Ex.	44
Market	125	Pacific Mail	40⅛
Nassau	107		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 20.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100¼	100¾
City 6s, new	101	101½
Camden & Amboy	116	116½
Pennsylvania Central	114¼	115
Reading	95¼	95¾
Lehigh Valley	57¾	58
Cattawissa, preferred	36	36½
Philadelphia & Erie	27¾	28
Northern Central	44	44½
Lehigh Navigation	33¼	33½
Lehigh Gold Loan	89	89½

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 6th of July, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,315,285	Increase	£166,301
Public deposits	7,085,480	Decrease	1,297,247
Other deposits	20,874,793	Increase	3,148,160
Government securities	12,465,436	Decrease	329,541
Other securities	21,814,873	Decrease	1,540,364
Notes unemployed	11,844,270	Decrease	1,120,511

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,305,000, being an increase of £710,085; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,449,108, showing a decrease of £443,263 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Same week 1869. Year.
Bullion	£21,449,108	£19,510,359
Reserve	12,542,883	10,814,269
Notes and Circulation	23,906,245	23,906,330
Rate of Discount	3 ₽ cent.	3½ ₽ cent.
Consols	92¼	93⅛
French Rentes	71f. 80c.	71f. 25c.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of July 8 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	June 30. Francs.	July 7. Francs.
Capital of the Bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits and addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the Bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,447,049,100	1,425,921,600
Bank-notes to order	42,080,149	41,690,066
Treasury accounts	175,765,647	169,815,681
Current accounts	382,404,526	383,663,407
Current branch banks	42,690,536	42,038,934
Dividends payable	10,720,073	7,328,454
Discounts	524,712	1,042,540
Rediscounted	1,167,090	1,157,090
Sundries	7,063,324	22,332,901
Total	2,327,717,394	2,298,570,390
Cash on hand	1,387,202,285	1,322,352,814
Commercial bills overdue	194,901	285,326
Commercial bills not yet due	326,182,232	327,209,160
Commercial branch banks	231,494,201	211,364,255
Advance on bullion	3,230,200	3,277,300
Branch banks	2,129,800	2,268,300
French public securities	16,637,200	17,126,400
Branch banks	4,284,949	3,517,949
On railway shares, &c.	39,260,500	39,060,600
By the branch banks	23,512,250	24,150,650
On Crédit Foncier	1,176,800	1,214,200
Branches	1,221,600	1,226,100
To the State	40,000,000	40,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,475,182	80,475,182
Rentes and immobilies	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,368,191	9,367,428
Expenses and management	7,711	87,618
Sundries	9,814,764	9,236,576
Total	2,327,717,394	2,298,570,390

The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of *Five* ₽ cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

The Fulton Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five* ₽ cent., payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Pacific Bank has declared a Quarterly Dividend of *Four* ₽ cent., payable, free of tax, Aug. 1.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, during the second week in July were:

July, 1870	$20,[illegible]
In 1869	17,912 10
Increase	$[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

WE DESIRE TO RECOMMEND TO OUR CUSTOMERS the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Railroad of Iowa, as a thoroughly safe as well as profitable investment. Pamphlets with full information furnished on application.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Corner Wall and Nassau sts., N. Y.

FOR THE SAFE AND ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT OF JULY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE BONDS PRESENT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES, WHICH WILL COMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED TO MIDDLETOWN. THE REMAINING UNFINISHED PORTION IS MORE THAN HALF DONE. FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY

HATCH & FOOTE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

The Coupons due Aug. 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company will be paid that day on presentation at the banking house of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., Financial Agents of this Company, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York City.

WM. H. SEWARD, Jr., Treasurer.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS
OF THE
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE AT NINETY,
BY
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Oswego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 20, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	10	Pea-nuts, bags	225
Bees-wax, pkgs.	19	Spirits Turp., bbls.	289
Cotton, bales	1,173	Rosin, bbls.	3,501
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	40	Pork, bbls.	247
Copper, bbls.	30	Cut-meats, pkgs.	165
Eggs, bbls.	511	Lard, pkgs.	34
Flour, bbls.	6,804	Butter, pkgs.	2,900
Corn-meal, bbls.	—	Cheese, boxes	6,963
Wheat, bushels	120,894	Tallow, pkgs.	10
Corn, bushels	101,275	Stearine, pkgs.	100
Oats, bushels	20,000	Rice, pkgs.	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bushels	600	Starch, boxes	3,583
Malt, bushels	12,400	Tobacco, hhds.	594
Hemp, bales	2	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	2,077
Hides, No.	285	Whisky, bbls.	1,183
Hides, bales	3	Wool, bales	785
Leather, sides	4,432	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,200

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pinceford, have been as follows:

By the ship *Wm. Tapscott*, for London—1,570 bbls. Flour, 285 bbls. Rosin, 21,082 bushels Wheat, 421 hhds. Tobacco, 243 boxes Clothes Pins, 75 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 58 Pens, 250 bbls. Oxide Zinc, 134 pkgs. Woodware, 120 bales Hog Hair, 250 cs. Lobsters, 1,050 bbls. Linseed Cake, 2,584 bags Linseed Cake.

By the ship *Mona*, for Bremen—3,500 bbls. Petroleum.

By the steamer *Iowa*, for Bristol—2,386 boxes Cheese, 30,000 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Continue very quiet at $6@$6 75 for Pots and $[illegible] 75 for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—In the line of private trade the movements have been unimportant, the market having been quoted dull, but firm. By auction, 2,095 bags Santos were sold at from [illegible], averaging $11 2/3 gold, in bond, ₽ lb. We quote: Java at 20c.@23c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@18½c.; Laguayra at 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@12c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18½c.; Singapore, 16c.@19c.; Costa Rica 16c.@20c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@19c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet and weak in price; sales, 1,046 bales for prompt delivery, including 21 bales to shippers, 575 bales to spinners, and 186 bales to speculators. Also, 1,450 bales; 400 bales basis Low Middling for July, 18¼c.@18½c.; 400 bales basis Low Middling for August, 17½c.; 500 bales basis Low Middling for September, 17c.@17⅛c.; 150 bales basis Low Middling for October, 16⅝c.@17⅛c. ₽ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15½	15½	16	16⅛
Good Ordinary	17⅞	17⅞	18	18⅛
Low Middling	19⅜	20	20⅛	20⅛
Middling	20	20	20⅜	20½
Good Middling	22	22⅛	22¼	22⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	3,180
Receipts last week	7,730
Receipts the preceding week	10,659
Receipts since Sept. 1	749,477
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	832,[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	332,720
Exports thus far this week	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	333,214
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	389,331
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	189,[illegible]
Estimated stock here	35,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has shown much less firmness for shipping grades of State and Western Flour, the offerings of which have been more extensive, for both prompt and forward delivery, and in view of the speculative accounts and in the absence of the usual cable advices, and of anything like an active inquiry, prices yielded 15c.@25c. ₽ bbl., by the close of regular 'Change hours, winding up quite heavily. Some parcels of State which had been purchased for shipment were again offered for sale at the reduced figures, owing partly to the extreme difficulty of providing freight room. There was a more general and decidedly more satisfactory demand, for trade and family extras, and of the available supplies, not very large, holders obtained an improvement of about 10c.@15c. ₽ bbl. on favorite brands. The aggregate of the reported sales since our last is 25,500 bbls., of which amount 12,500 bbls. were extra State, for July and August delivery, at $6 75@$7 30, chiefly at $6 75@$7 ₽ bbl., which latter were the closing quotations on standard to very good named brands, for future delivery. Included in the aggregate sales were also poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, for prompt delivery, at from $5 75@$6 50, and a fancy lot at $6 75, which was an exceptional price; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90, in lines; very good to very choice do. at $7@$7 30; poor to good shipping extra Western, $6 50@$6 90; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop extra Ohio at $6 90@$7 10 ₽ bbl. We quote:

Sour Flour, ₽ bbl.	$4 75@6 50
No. 2 Flour	5 25@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 75@ 6 30
Extra State	6 50@ 6 90
Extra City, shipping grades	6 50@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 90@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 65@ 6 90
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy, ₽ bbl.	7 75@10 25

Southern Flour has been sparingly offered and quoted firmer, but has been in less demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,050 bbls., in lots, at $6 60@$7 65 for poor to good Ordinary, and at $7 65@$10 50 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₽ bbl. Rye Flour has been in good demand and decidedly higher, ranging from $5 25@$7 25 for inferior to very choice, ₽ bbl.; sales, 600 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate request at $5 25@$5 65 for Yellow and White Western; $5 25@$5 35 for Jersey, and $6 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and extra ordinary extras, ₽ bbl.	$5 75@$6 50
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras, ₽ bbl.	6 50@ 7 65
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras, ₽ bbl.	7 65@10 50
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice, ₽ bbl.	5 25@ 7 25
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice, ₽ bbl.	5 25@ 6 00

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less active request, particularly for export; and, under more liberal offerings of both Spring and Amber Winter, prices closed fully 3c.@4c. ₽ bushel lower, and irregular. Prime Amber Winter, which brought early in the day $1 62, closed at $1 60, for boat-loads, ₽ bushel. Prime No. 1 Spring, which sold late yesterday at $1 50, was not sought after, to any considerable extent today at over $1 47 ₽ bushel. This grade, however, was not plenty in the open market. No. 2 Spring closed heavy at $1 45 for very good Milwaukee, against $1 48 ₽ bushel as the best price of yesterday. The inferior grades of Spring were quite depressed, and unsalable, save at lower offers. The decrease in White Wheat was unimportant. The general market closed flat. The absence of the regular Liverpool cable advices operated against the export trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 126,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including very inferior to choice White and Western at $1 08@$1 60; Red and Amber Western at $1 46@$1 62½, closing dull at $1 60 for Amber; No. 2 Spring at $1 40@$1 45, closing at $1 45 for fair good; No. 3 Spring at $1 25@$1 35 for Racine to prime Milwaukee, closing at $1 47 for strictly prime No. 1 Chicago; No. 1 Spring at $1 25@$1 35; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 05@$1 20; White Genesee at $1 65@$1 75; Red and Amber State at $1 55@$1 62; Red and Amber Canada, in bond, at $1 35. Corn has been in fair request, and quoted up in price 1c.@2c. ₽ bushel, closing, however, with less buoyancy. Sales have been reported since our last of 129,000 bushels, at $1@$1 10 for poor to prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at $1 05@$1 07½ for shipping lots; $1 12@$1 14 for Yellow; Pennsylvania, Western and Southern, $1 10@$1 12 for White do., and $1 05@$1 08 for Unsound, ₽ bushel. Rye has been inactive, but held firmly on the basis of $1 02@$1 10 for State, and 95c.@$1 05 for Western, and $1 05@$1 10 for Canada, in bond, ₽ bushel. Barley has been very dull and nominal. Barley-malt has been quiet, since our last, from $1 05@$1 20 for Western State and Canada, ₽ bushel; sales, 2,850 bushels. Oats have been more sought after, partly on speculative account, at stronger and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 117,500 bushels at 65c.@ 67c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 64½c.@66½c. in store and 65c.@66c. afloat; 70c.@75c. for ordinary to choice White State, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and 68c. for inferior Canada. The export clearances since our last include 1,570 bbls. Flour and 21,082 bushels Wheat for London; and 30,000 bushels Wheat for Bristol. The Albany *Argus* says: The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the second week in July in the years 1869 and 1870 was as follows:

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bushels.	Corn. bushels.	Barley. bushels.
1869	23,100	985,600	270,200	......
1870	20,100	510,000	202,200	......
	Inc. 3,000	Dec. 475,600	Dec. 68,100	

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th inst., inclusive, during the years 1869 and 1870, was as follows:

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bushels.	Corn. bushels.	Barley. bushels.
1869	115,200	5,747,800	1,941,700	11,800
1870	125,800	5,581,000	711,200	84,400
	Inc. 10,600	Dec. 166,800	Dec. 1,230,500	Inc. 72,600

By reducing the wheat to flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease equal to 22,760 bbls. flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th of July, in the years indicated:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Canal opened	April 22	May 6	May 10
Flour, bbls.	108,300	115,200	125,800
Wheat, bushels	4,730,600	5,747,800	5,581,000
Corn, bushels	4,682,600	1,941,700	711,200
Barley, bushels	232,400	11,800	84,400
Oats, bushels	255,600	1,592,700	1,280,800
Rye, bushels	130,400	188,400	63,000
Malt, bushels	153,400	31,600	100,300
Feed, lbs.	[illegible]	2,270,000	4,152,000

HAY—Sale Hay has been in fair demand at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 15 for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw has been selling slowly at 85c.@$1 05, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in at from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ₽ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 10c.@25c.; Wisconsin, 8c.@15c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.; Michigan, 8c.@14c.; Ohio, 8c.@14c.; Yearlings, 4c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c. ₽ lb. The receipts have been — bales.

LEATHER—There has been a fair inquiry for Sole at uniform prices, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@40c.; Union Bellies, 20c.@25c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Light, 32c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 25c.@30c., currency, ₽ lb. The receipts since our last have been 6,524 sides.

MOLASSES—There has not been much movement in this line; prices remain as last noticed. We quote as before: New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@70c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@60c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ₽ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@24c.	22c.@28c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@25c.	25c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	26c.@34c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	32c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@70c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@60c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been depressed and lower, having been quoted down to 12c.@12⅛c. in bulk, and 17c.@17½c. in shipping order, ₽ gallon, with a very limited inquiry reported. At the Creek, somewhat further sales of Crude, in bulk, were reported on the reduced basis of $3 20@$3 25 ₽ bbl. Refined has been moderately dealt in in the local market, chiefly in the way of settlements of contracts, for July delivery, (to the amount of about 4,000 bbls.,) on the basis of 25c. for Standard White, ₽ gallon. At Philadelphia, the offerings of Oil were less extensive, and a stronger market was reported, with a fair demand there, having transpired of 4,000 bbls. Standard White, for July delivery, at from 24¾c.@25⅛c., closing with 25⅛c. bid, and 1,000 bbls. do., September delivery, at 26¾c. ₽ gallon. The export clearances hence have been 3,500 bbls. for Bremen. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in moderate demand, but irregular, quotations ranging from 28¼c.@31c., as extremes, ₽ gallon. Naphtha has been dull and heavy at about 8c.@9½c. for shipping order, and 4c.@4½c. in bulk, ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand and firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., at $30 75@$31 for Western Mess, $29@$29 50 for Prime Mess, $23@$24 50 for Prime, and $30@$30 70 for City Mess, ₽ bbl. Also, 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, including sellers July, August and September, at $30 75 and $31 12½, chiefly at the latter price, ₽ bbl. Cut-meats have been fairly active and firm. Sales have been reported of equal to 370 pkgs. at 13½c.@13⅞c. for Shoulders, 18c.@24½c. for Western and City Hams, the latter for choice, in light lots, chiefly at 20½c.@21½c. for Dry-salted; [illegible] bagged do. ₽ lb. Bacon continues in moderate request at about 14½c.@14¾c. for Cumberland; 15½c.@15⅝c. for Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, and 15½c.@16c. for Short Rib, ₽ lb.; sales, 120 boxes. Lard has been in more demand, opening stronger, but closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 875 tcs. and bbls. at 15c.@17⅛c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16c.@16⅛c. for City, and 16¾c.@17⅛c. for ordinary to choice Western Steam, ₽ lb.; also, 1,500 tcs. prime Steam, seller for July, August and September, at 17c.@17⅛c. ₽ lb. Beef has been in better demand, and has been quoted firm in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 780 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain and Mess; $16@$18 for Extra Mess ₽ bbl. Tierce Beef has been quiet at $23@$26 for Prime Mess, and $26@$31 for India Mess, ₽ tierce. Beef Hams have been quite dull and heavy at $20@$30 for Southern and Western, ₽ bbl. Butter has been in moderate request, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@33c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 18c.@28c.; the day's receipts were 360 pkgs. Cheese continues in demand, partly for export, at from 10c.@14½c., as the extremes for very common to fine Factory, new and old; the day's receipts were 6,963 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been steady in price, but have been in less request. Sales have been reported since our last of 497 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at from 10c.@11½c., and 600 boxes Havana, at from 9¾c.@11c. ₽ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅞c.@10⅛c.; fair to good grocery grades at 10½c.@10¾c.; good to choice grocery grades, 10⅞c.@11⅛c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10c.@11½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅜c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, ranging from 12⅝c.@14⅛c., as extremes, ₽ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 75,000 lbs. at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. for inferior to very Choice; 52,500 lbs. Stearine at 17⅛c.@17½c.; 20,500 lbs. Grease at 6c.@8⅛c.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at firmer prices; sales, 400 bbls. at $1 03@$1 03½ for wood and iron-bound pkgs. ₽ gallon; receipts, 845 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a good inquiry for room, chiefly for Flour, Wheat, Petroleum and Tobacco; and rates have favored shipowners, as a very meager supply of vessels, adapted to the current business, are offered. For Liverpool, there were taken 200 bales Cotton, by sail at 7-32d.; 7,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 6d. ₽ bushel; 1,500 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 2s. ₽ bbl. For London, 2,400 bbls. Flour, chiefly at 2s. 3d. ₽ bbl.; 60,000 bushels Wheat on private terms; and 1,600 bbls. Resin at 4s. ₽ 280 lbs. Also, a ship of 1,500 tons capacity, on private terms. For Bristol, a bark of 500 tons capacity, on private terms. For ports in the United Kingdom, equal to 7,500 bbls. Petroleum, on the basis of 7s. 6d. ₽ bbl. For Cork and orders, equal to 7,500 quarters Wheat at 8s. ₽ quarter. For Genoa, Leghorn, or Naples, an Italian brig, with 4,000 cases Petroleum, at 27c. gold. For Trieste, 400 hhds. Tobacco, at 50s. ₽ hhd.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 20, 1870.

Trade was so small in all descriptions of live stock this forenoon, that the market values amount to almost nothing. Horned Cattle sold from 14c.@16½c. ₽ lb. Sheep were dull from 4½c.@5⅞c. ₽ lb. Veals slow from 8½c.@10c. ₽ lb. Hogs were not quoted, as all sales were effected direct to slaughterers, and those upon withheld reports, owing to the uncertainty in the home and foreign markets, nothing decisive on the export of cured Pork being as yet known.

Judd & Buckingham sold on yesterday and today, 637 Sheep, range of prices 5½c.@7c. ₽ lb. These were sold at Weehawken Yards. Asbury & Leach sold yesterday and today, 715 Sheep, range of prices, 5c.@7c. ₽ lb.; average weight, 75 lbs. ₽ head. These were sold at Fortieth-street Sheep Market. Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending July 19, 1870: 2,549 head of Horned Cattle, 6,970 Sheep and Lambs, 50 Veals, 3,140 Hogs on transit to New-York City. Yesterday afternoon, 240 head of Horned Cattle arrived. Today, 3 cars of Sheep, 1 car of Horses and 3 cars of Hogs, on transit to New-York. Telegrams announce for to-morrow 71 cars of Horned Cattle, 2 cars of Horses, 1 cars of Hogs, on transit for New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
HIRKA, THE NATIONS, and GRAND BALLET. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

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Two copies, one year ... [illegible]
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 49 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The North German Parliament was opened yesterday by the King in person, who made a speech on the absorbing question of the day, of which the following is the substance. The King disclaimed for Prussia any interest in the election of Prince LEOPOLD to the Spanish throne, except that peace might be restored to a friendly people. This had furnished the Emperor of the French a pretext for war unknown in the annals of diplomacy, and he had indulged in language towards Germany which could only have been prompted by a miscalculation of her strength. He would say in all reverence, for the event was in God's hands, that Germany was strong enough to resent such language. He had weighed the responsibility of the man who drove two powerful and peaceful nations into war and havoc. The rulers of France had shrewdly touched the sensitive pride of that nation, and, for selfish ends, were misguiding it. In conclusion, he said they should fight for liberty and their rights as their fathers had done, and God would be with them in a struggle without which Europe could have no lasting peace. The Parliament then voted the loan of 120,000,000 thalers unanimously, amid the wildest enthusiasm. The dispatches represent the utmost harmony and unanimity as prevailing in the German States. Germans in the service of the French have been ordered to return forthwith. The Prussian Government has announced that even the enemy's merchantmen will not be interfered with on the high seas, unless for causes which would subject neutrals to seizure. The Adjutant-General of Hanover has been arrested by the Prussian authorities as a spy. The Frankfort *Gazette* declares the people have no interest in the approaching struggle; it is one of sovereigns altogether. A London dispatch says Germany makes the dethronement of the BONAPARTE dynasty the ultimatum of Germany. A traveler on the Rhine represents the German soldiers as quiet, grave, anxious and resolute, while the French are boisterous, drinking and swaggering. A Swiss General was recently arrested in Prussia. The answer of Prussia to Switzerland's declaration of neutrality is delayed purposely, it is said. Complaint is said to come from BISMARCK over the dilatory movements of the Landwehr. Arrests of spies have been made on both sides of the Rhine. An amusing theory for the war is current in Berlin. It is ascribed to the failure of the Empress to marry her niece, the Duchess of ALBA, to Prince LEOPOLD. The father of this lady is described as an impecunious and despicable resident of Madrid. In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, the DUC DE GRAMONT made another announcement regarding the declaration of war, in effect that the French Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin had been instructed to notify the Prussian Government that France had resolved to seek with arms the guarantees she could not obtain by discussion. He also stated that a state of war had existed since the 19th between France and Prussia. *La Liberté* says that an agent has gone to Florence with a treaty of alliance between France and Italy, and that if Denmark joins France the Orleans Prince will enter the Danish army. Some citizens of the United States residing in Paris have held a meeting with a view to organizing a sanitary commission similar to that in existence here during the late war. Mr. WASHBURNE, who was absent in Bohemia, yesterday returned to Paris, on hearing of the declaration of war, and was yesterday in consultation with several of his diplomatic colleagues. The warlike enthusiasm is unabated in France. The Bourse is still declining. No reports of fighting, on sea or land, have been received, and it is now asserted that although skirmishes have occurred between outposts and Customs officials, "not a gun has been fired." Prince NAPOLEON will go to the Baltic, it is rumored, with a land force, to co-operate with the French fleet in occupying Hanover. The Italian Government, as a precautionary measure, has called into service two classes of the reserve force of the kingdom. The Turkish Government, according to a Vienna dispatch, has also called out the reserves, and has stopped telegraphic communication in all directions. No authentic information has yet been received in London of any Power having taken sides with either belligerent. A demonstration was made, yesterday, in Dublin in favor of France, and an immense procession paraded the streets, displaying the French and Irish flags, until they were dispersed by the Police and their banners taken from them. A slight improvement in the English markets was perceptible toward the close of the day, yesterday.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

In the High Court of Justice in France yesterday a scene occurred between the Procureur-General and the counsel for the prisoners, growing out of the latter addressing one of his clients as Monsieur, to which the Government lawyer objected. He demanded that the counsel for the prisoner should be removed from the Court, upon which all the lawyers for the defense threw up their briefs and withdrew.... One-fifth of the deaths in Paris, last week, were from small-pox.... A London dispatch says the family of Mr. DICKENS has refused $2,000 for the manuscript of *Edwin Drood*.... DON CARLOS has arrived in Geneva.

GENERAL.

The new French Minister to Washington, M. PREVOST PARADOL, committed suicide at 1 A. M. yesterday, by shooting himself in the region of the heart with a pistol. He left a note in the following words: "I shall kill myself. M. BERTHEMY, come back and stay." He had purchased a brace of single-barrelled breech-loading pistols the day before, one of which he used in destroying his life. An inquest will be held, which may throw some light on the causes which led to this sad event. The predecessor of M. PREVOST PARADOL, M. BERTHEMY, who was in this City, has gone to Washington to take charge of the French Legation. The son and daughter of M. PREVOST-PARADOL had been sent to Newport, whither their father intended to follow them in a few days. The Secretary of State, yesterday, telegraphed to Mr. WASHBURNE, who is to inform the French Government of the death of the new Minister, and the President has given orders for a guard of honor over the remains, and any other attention that may be required.

The conductor and engineer of the accommodation train, and the conductor of the mail train on the New-Hampshire Northern Railroad, have been indicted for manslaughter in causing the death of the engineer of the mail train in the collision on that road July 12. They will be tried at Lebanon, N. H., and warrants for their arrest have been issued.

A Danville, Va., dispatch published in Richmond, yesterday, says that many citizens of Caswell County, N. C., have fled for safety from Col. KIRK and the North Carolina State troops. One aged citizen had been beaten by KIRK'S men, and was carried off on a litter by his fugitive friends yesterday morning. Arrests of prominent citizens continued to be made by KIRK.

The Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday, opened the bids for the exclusive privilege of catching fur-seal on the Islands of St. George and St. Paul, Alaska. The lowest bid was $55,000, which amount was bid by several firms, and the highest was estimated at $317,500 per annum, offered by the American-Russian Commercial Company, and TAYLOR & BENDLE, all of San Francisco.

A Richmond, Va., Court, yesterday, decided that the violation of the election law in one ward of the city vitiated the recent municipal election, and that another must be held.

The Committee of the Georgia House of Representatives on the Penitentiary, yesterday, reported on their new system of convict labor that it works better than the old, and is similar to that prevailing in Northern States. A resolution was offered that no election be held until the Georgia Representatives have been admitted to Congress, and that all Election laws unsuited to the present condition of the State be repealed. Both branches of the Legislature adjourned till Friday.

The Term of the United States District Court set down for Aug. 14, in Buffalo, has been postponed to Sept. 12, and all business is to stand over.

The Hudson River State Hospital will be ready to receive thirty or forty patients by Sept. 1, it is said.

The United States steamers *Narragansett* and *Californian* are to be immediately fitted for sea, under orders from the Navy Department.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fenian Brotherhood in Philadelphia has issued a call for a convention of the "Irish nationalists of America irrespective of past differences or organizations," to be held Aug. 23, in Cincinnati, to adopt such measures as will promote the cause of Irish independence. This is in view of the possibility that Great Britain may be involved in the European war.

The gold market was not very much excited yesterday, except in the morning, over the news of the suicide of the French Minister and the report of a naval battle on the Rhine. There is little change to note in the Dry Goods market, but in Produce there was a decline in flour and wheat.

Collector MURPHY swore in the Deputy Collectors yesterday, and will take his seat in the Custom-house this morning.

An immense meeting of Germans was held last evening at Steinway Hall, at which resolutions denouncing NAPOLEON, and calling upon all Germans to uphold the Prussian side of the conflict, were adopted. Speeches were made by Ex-Gov. SALOMON, Senator SCHURZ, O. OTTENDORFER, SIGISMUND KAUFFMAN, DR. A. DOUAI and Gen. FRANZ SIGEL.

The New-York Liberal Club held its fortieth meeting last evening. Mr. F. G. FAIRFIELD read a paper on the "Scientific Basis of Orthodoxy," and the subject was afterward discussed by the members.

Prussia and the War.

The King of Prussia, in his speech to the North German Parliament on the opening of the session, alluded to the war as a struggle "without which Europe can never be at lasting peace." This is a very candid commentary on the situation. The policy of Prussia being what it is, and the interests of France being what they are, war was inevitable. Even if it could be averted now—and nothing short of a miracle could do it—the contest would have to be fought out at some future time. Two very ambitious Powers are anxious to take the leading place in Europe. We do not now say which we ought to sympathize with. That is a matter of feeling and of opinion. What we have to deal with is the fact that the war has been as clearly foreseen by Count VON BISMARCK as by the Emperor NAPOLEON. It is nonsense to say that NAPOLEON has taken Prussia unawares. BISMARCK laid down a course of action which it would require years to complete, and he has been steadily pushing on his plans, well knowing in what quarters he would provoke opposition. First of all, Austria had to be cleared out of the way. That was a matter of no great difficulty. But that was not the end. France had grave interests at stake, and it was only a question at what point of BISMARCK'S design she would step in and interfere. Perhaps the Prussian Minister did not anticipate that the Spanish plot would be the critical move—more probably he *did* foresee it, and determined to provoke the unavoidable conflict on that very question. He has not been caught in a trap. He knew very well that a war with France would complete his great project of "German unity" by bringing over the South German Confederation in a body—and he was content to take the risks of a war as the price of this advantage.

"Not Prussia alone, but the entire German nation, rises in its full majesty against the audacious man who presumes to trample nations into the dust to gratify his princely lust." Such is the language of the preamble to the resolutions passed last night at the meeting of the Germans held in this City. The "audacious man" is, of course, NAPOLEON III. In other quarters the opinion is confidently expressed that the result of the war will be to extinguish NAPOLEON. That looks simple enough on paper, but it is among the peculiarities of NAPOLEON that he is not easily "extinguished." It is in his favor at present that the French people are at his back, not to mention the possibility of Austria and Italy likewise ranging themselves on his side. The support of England is counted upon for Prussia—no one can say with what justice, for the foreign politics of England are always a muddle. England went into a costly war for the purpose of maintaining a Mohammedan Prince in Europe. She gave her sympathies to the Southern States at a time when it was very necessary for her future well-being that she should have supported the North. She looked on and saw Denmark crushed, notwithstanding that a Danish Princess is to be the future Queen of England. No one would be surprised if she now decided to make deadly enemies of her nearest neighbors and her most powerful ally. Prussia would receive her aid, and leave her to settle her own score with France.

We are told that the cause of Prussia is the cause of liberty. It may be so—we do not propose to go into that question at present. But BISMARCK was not always above making terms with despotism. It was only the other day that liberty of speech and of the Press was suppressed in Prussia. When the war against Austria was decided upon, it has been stated, and never contradicted, that BISMARCK promised the Emperor NAPOLEON the Rhine Provinces as the reward of his neutrality. The bargain is said to have been concluded at Biarritz. The Emperor has waited for the fulfillment of the contract, and, instead of getting his promised spoils, he has seen Prussia endeavoring to extend her protecting arms beyond the Pyrenees. We say nothing of Hanover and the Elbe Duchies, for, after all, they were German. But there is such a document as the Treaty of Prague in existence, and instead of fulfilling the stipulations it involved BISMARCK has treated it with derision. These are among the causes of the war which historians will have to consider, and which we may as well keep in sight now. We commend the Germans here and elsewhere for the patriotic spirit they are displaying. From their point of view they are quite in the right. They pursue a course which is highly honorable to them—only outside observers may be permitted to recognize the truth that some excuse may be made for the present feeling of the French people. The two great intriguers of the age are now standing with crossed swords. We as spectators may sympathize with which we please, but the fact remains that both are seeking territorial conquest. The lust of power is not confined to either side. Nothing is easier than to predict the overthrow of NAPOLEON. After him, however, France will survive. And before she can be overthrown, we must expect a war on a scale which even this blood-stained century has never seen surpassed.

M. Prevost Paradol.

An eminent man has passed from the world. We are accustomed to admit, without much reflection, that we live in an exacting age, but we never realize so fully the stress which the duties of life place upon us as when we see the energies of a finely-tempered mind sink under the effort to keep pace with their manifold and ever-changing requirements. A great intellect carries with it penalties as well as advantages, and the men who sit analyzing and reflecting, though apparently removed above the din and turmoil of the passing hour, are really the most painful partakers of its troubles, and the earliest victims of its absorbing demands. They go on working until the overwrought system breaks down. Very few understand them, and consequently few have any sympathy with them. It is not until all is over that even the intimate friends of the victim perceive that he had many trials and crosses in his lot, many thoughts and sorrows which they could not share. "The heart knoweth its own bitterness"—and of no human being is the saying more true than of the earnest thinker who, no matter what his surroundings may be, practically leads a lonely and solitary life.

LUCIEN ANATOLE PREVOST PARADOL adds another to the many examples which our generation has furnished of death from an overtasked brain. Born in Paris on the 8th August, 1829, he had almost completed the forty-first year of his age. At twenty-two he gained the Academy prize for eloquence, and at twenty-six he took the degree of Doctor of Letters, and was appointed to the Chair of French Literature at Aix. After holding this position for a year, he entered on that brilliant career of journalism, which but a few weeks ago appeared to have been only temporarily interrupted in order that it might give place to the responsibilities of diplomacy. The *Débats*, the *Presse* and the *Courrier du Dimanche* employed in turn his trenchant and vigorous pen. He wrote, besides, a multitude of treatises on political and social questions, and added from time to time to his early critical and historical essays in general literature. He was almost alone among Parisian writers in the command of a correct and copious English style. Last year he made his appearance as a lecturer in English before the fastidious public of the Scotch metropolis, and subsequently he wrote a series of letters to the London *Times*, which, under the heading of "From a Parisian Correspondent," excited much attention and comment. In 1863 he made his only attempt to enter the Corps Legislatif by contesting unsuccessfully the seat for the Sixth District of Paris. In 1865 he obtained the distinction, dear to French *litterateurs*, of being elected a member of the Academy.

In politics, M. PARADOL was an Orleanist. His ideal of a free Government was that of a constitutional monarchy, with ministerial responsibility and popular suffrage. Before Imperialism became tempered by the liberal reforms of the past year, he was an uncompromising opponent of the Empire. His attacks upon the régime, as administered by M. ROUHER, caused the prosecution of the *Courrier du Dimanche*, and his treatise on "Political Parties of the Past," cost its author a month's imprisonment and a fine of one thousand francs. His appointment to Washington was looked upon by the Imperialists of the old type as a reward given to a laborer who had come in at the eleventh hour, at the expense of those who had borne the heat and burden of the day. His immediate political friends, albeit accustomed of late to witness the admirers of the Comte DE PARIS take office under the Empire, regarded his acceptance of an Embassy as, to some extent, a breach of political faith.

For years M. PARADOL has been an overworked man. The multiplicity of his published works by no means adequately represents the full measure of that mental activity which for sixteen years has scarcely ever known a respite. Leaving France at a time when no ripple of the coming storm disturbed the apparent political calm, he may not unreasonably have hoped to recruit a constitution which had been impaired by the imperious demands of modern journalism. He came among a people to whom his appointment was a compliment, and of whose appreciation he had already received numerous tokens, only to find that the military spirit which he had so often denounced was again about to be dominant in Europe, and that the Empire which he had brought himself honestly to trust and respect, was again looked on with suspicion by many whom he esteemed as friends of liberty and civilization. He was nothing if not sincere, and the strain of journalism found a counterpart in the new and complicated responsibilities which he was called upon to meet as Minister of France at Washington. It was most unfortunate for M. PARADOL that he encountered our climate at the most trying season of the year. A concurrence of circumstances which could not be foreseen has brought a noble life to a premature close. We sympathize with all in France who mourn over the loss of a man who would have done honor to the literature of any country. To perish thus in a foreign land, after a hard life's work, is indeed a melancholy lot. A great career was still before M. PARADOL, but in a moment life and reason fell together. We lay the plan of our lives, and suddenly we awake to the knowledge that all is irrevocably changed—or our survivors are left to gaze upon the fragments of our unfinished work. The French journalist who lately came among us was still a stranger here, but his sorrowful fate will awaken deep regret in every mind, and the causes which led to his death will not be misjudged.

The South and the Democratic Party.

The Southern politicians who pride themselves on a dogged refusal to accept the situation, begin once more to be heard in the land. They desire the North to understand that they have not passed out of existence. Reconstruction has neither extinguished nor converted them. They are as full of sound and fury as in the olden time, and quite as ardent in their attachment to the Democratic Party. The latest voice comes from Alabama, and from an oracle no less renowned than the Mobile *Register*. The mission of the *Register*, just now, is to preach "courage, not despair." It is hopeful and defiant. "Even within three months," it says, "the black cloud of the Radical storm of power and persecution begins to break and lift;"—an utterance which is afterward elaborated in more explicit terms:

"There are hopes of their (the Republicans) defeat today that few dared indulge in three moons ago. We see that party torn and distracted within itself, jealousies and heart-burnings doing their accustomed canker work upon its corrupt vitals; their President a miserable failure, equally incapable of a decent administration of the great trust confided to him, and of keeping his own party in harmony and cohesion. Beyond that we see the people from ocean to ocean giving out the strongest manifestation of impatience and discontent; the great white man's Democratic Party coming again to the front, organizing for victory and winning victory, in almost every State, and county, and town where elections have been held. We see the most powerful of the States, New-York, pronouncing her condemnation of the Radical Administration and her claim for Democratic restoration in the Government, in the emphatic tones of a popular majority of 100,000 votes. We have seen Tennessee re-enfranchised by the efforts of her people, Virginia and Georgia nobly making the fight against Radicalism, and still holding their own, and in every renewed conflict gaining something on their enemies."

Therefore the *Register* bids the irreconcilables of the South to take fresh heart, and prepare for efforts worthy of the cause. "The great white man's Democratic Party" is held up to their admiration, and in its success they are told to look for deliverance from the changes wrought by reconstruction. The counsel is not given at random. The *Register* knows quite well the purpose of the Democracy,—that "White Man's Party" which remains as it was when FRANK BLAIR was chosen the exponent of its hostility to all that the Republican Party has accomplished at the South.

There is an appositeness in these declarations which adds to their significance. Before leaving Washington, the Democratic Senators and Representatives deemed it prudent to suggest moderation on the part of their followers throughout the country. "Dead issues" were to be kept out of the coming campaign. "Minor matters" were not to be allowed to distract the party. Adroit partisans, like the *World*, applauded the sagacity of the recommendations, and interpreted them as equivalent to the acceptance of negro suffrage, and the whole work of the Republicans in reorganizing the South. We pointed out at the time the untenableness of this version of the Democratic story, and the insincerity which pervaded it. We showed that had the Congressional Democrats intended to abide by reconstruction as a finished work, they would have averted controversy by saying so. Whatever they intended to convey in their address, we may learn from the Mobile *Register* how that document is understood by the Southern Democrats. They do not acquiesce in negro suffrage, let the *World* say what it may. They do not accept reconstruction as an accomplished fact. They do not concede the validity of the Fifteenth Amendment. Nor do they classify these questions among the "dead issues" and "minor matters" of the day. On the contrary, they are resolved that these questions shall be reopened at the earliest opportunity, which will occur whenever the "great white man's party," the Democracy, regain power. It is of no avail for the *World* to assure them that any success which its party has achieved in New-York has been made possible by moderation. The Democrats of Alabama are too familiar with the hidden springs of their party to be so deceived. They accept nothing—will acquiesce in nothing. Only war upon reconstruction will satisfy their great desire—only that will enable them to restore the "white-man's-government" theory, which the war and the Republican Party have ruthlessly overthrown.

As the Democrats are in Alabama so are they in Kentucky. No reconstructed Government harasses them in the latter State, but they witness negro suffrage, and have declared war against it. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* protests that they should be wiser,—but in vain. They will not move a hair's breadth from the ground assumed by the party, in national convention assembled, two years ago. FRANK BLAIR'S letter still expresses the hostile purposes and the disorganizing policy of the great body of the Democratic Party.

Our Navy.

It is to be regretted that Congress did not, before adjournment, adopt some measures calculated to increase the efficiency of the navy. The war between France and Prussia renders it important that our European, South Atlantic, and other squadrons should be strengthened, but the number of sailors allowed by law is so small that no new ship can be placed in commission until some other goes out. The *Guerriere*, now lying at the Brooklyn yard, was ready to go to sea two or three months ago, but still cannot leave for want of a crew. For the same reason the Practice Squadron, which sails from Annapolis this year with the Naval Cadets, will go with one or two ships less than usual. It is in consequence of this actual need of sailors that the exaggerated report found currency that Vice-Admiral PORTER had asked for eighteen thousand men. He probably said he wanted eighteen hundred men, and a suitable appropriation for equipment, construction, &c., as he would thereby be enabled to send to sea six vessels of the *Guerriere* class, which would be enough to supply our present requirements. But the enlistment of these men, and the expenditure necessary to fit out the required ships, can only be authorized by Congress. We have good ships and experienced officers. Under ordinary circumstances, there should be little difficulty in increasing our present naval force from eight thousand, its present number, to eleven thousand men.

Although during the rebellion we maintained a strict blockade of the Southern ports, and by the construction and use of monitors did so much to modify and change the character of modern naval warfare, it is surprising that none of the vessels built during or since that period are equal to those built before it. Our twenty-seven double-enders were costly failures, and the Government has wisely sold as many of them as it could find purchasers for; while the machinery has been taken out of the rest, and the hulls have been used for coal barges or some such purpose. So, too, the light-draught monitors, about twenty in number, which are still borne on the Navy Register, although practical failures, might as well be sold for old iron. Even the more pretentious cruisers, like the *Madawaska* (now the *Tennessee*) and the *Wampanoag*, (now the *Florida*,) will need to be extensively altered before they can be well suited for use as war vessels. Several of these were built of white instead of live oak, and could not, therefore, be expected to last very long. In fact, the vessels built during the war may generally be classed as nondescripts, or as experiments which did not prove successful. A ship of war must fulfill a number of conditions, none of which can be slighted with impunity. It must carry a sufficient battery, must have good accommodations for the crew, must have abundant room for stores of all kinds, as well as coal, and must be so rigged as to make good speed under sail, even though supplied with steam as an auxiliary. An experiment was made when Mr. ISHERWOOD was at the head of the Steam Bureau, of building a number of fast cruisers, which were to be of the *Alabama* type, and for capturing such adversaries as depended, not on heavy batteries, but on escaping from a conflict with their superiors in strength. These new vessels had powerful engines, and developed a respectable rate of speed, but their machinery occupied so much space that little was left for berthing the men or even for storing provisions. The highest speed they attained was about seventeen knots, and yet Admiral DUPONT had done as well in the *Minnesota*, years before, when that vessel was his flag-ship in China.

But we need not further allude to the mistakes of naval constructors, for there yet remain many vessels in our navy of which we may well be proud, and which are fitted to make our flag honored wherever they may carry it. When we built the *Merrimac*, the *Colorado*, the *Minnesota*, the *Wabash*, and other frigates of that class, they excited the admiration of the world, and England, ever prompt to recognize improvements in naval architecture, endeavored to copy their models. They contained all the improvements of their day, and as to battery power and stowing of the crew and supplies, they have never been excelled, while they attained excellent speed by the use of sails and a screw propeller, which could be triced up when found unnecessary. Our sloops-of-war, of the *Lancaster* class, were also very fine specimens of their grade, while the eleven-inch pivot guns they carried forward and aft made their battery unusually formidable. These vessels, although not fitted with absolutely full steam power, could still log an average of nine knots an hour, with a consumption of twenty-four tons of coal a day. The *Iroquois* class of smaller sloops were also weatherly and fast ships of their kind, and were consequently of great value.

The classes of vessels just enumerated formed the best part of our naval service before the war, and most of them can again be made available. Vessels like the *Madawaska* require, it is true, many changes in their rigging and internal arrangement, but with proper alterations they can be used to advantage. It is generally conceded that our navy is at present not in as efficient a state as that of a first-rate Power, such as the United States should be; but if the necessary supplies can be authorized, and the enlistment of the required number of men be ordered, it will not be long before we shall have afloat and in commission a sufficient number of vessels to support the dignity of the United States in every quarter of the globe.

An Extraordinary Invention.

A foreign journal informs us that patents have been taken out in England for an invention which seems to the untutored imagination about as substantial as the philosopher's stone or perpetual motion, and much less so than a controllable machine for traversing the air. The name of the alleged inventor,—MR. BESSEMER,—makes the statement appear still more surprising. The discovery is nothing less than "a series of inventions for rendering the passenger accommodation of vessels independent of their external motion," so that sea-sickness is to become obsolete, not in the British Channel only, where the experiment is first to be tried, but all over the world. These inventions, we are not surprised to hear, "have for some time attracted attention and curiosity in the scientific world," although it is certainly somewhat astonishing to find that they "are said to be regarded with great confidence by such of its leading members as have been made acquainted with the details." However, as a screw-steamer on the proposed principle is now, at MR. BESSEMER'S expense, in course of construction by Messrs. MAUDSLEY & Co., and is expected to be ready before the end of November, our doubts are likely soon to be resolved.

There are, without doubt, some ways in which an *approximation* can be made toward rendering anything on board a ship "independent of its external motion." One of these is that in common use for shifting racks, another that employed for water-beds, a third—and this is very rough—is exemplified by the common swinging hammock. But neither of these devices can be said to be independent of a vessel's external motion. On the contrary, they are all more immediately and precisely obedient to that motion than anything else on board, and for this very reason the movement is more gentle and tolerable, on the principle familiar to those who are at home in the saddle. But absolute independence of the surge and sway of old Neptune is as impossible as for a rider to be independent of his horse, or a balloon of the air. It would nevertheless be delightful, especially for sufferers by sea-sickness, to be convinced of the practicability of Mr. BESSEMER'S invention; and even if it prove to consist, as we suspect, of only some ingenious mechanism, it may may be at least as useful as creosote, camphor, and the other remedies which promise relief and give none.

The best of the Madrid journals—those, we mean, which deem truthfulness an essential quality in all news—quietly protest against the promulgation by the Spanish authorities of statements in regard to the Cuban insurrection which have no foundation in fact. They remonstrate, moreover, against the professed confidence of the officials in the approaching termination of a conflict which really seems no nearer its close than it was twelve months ago. With her workmen crying for bread in the streets of her capital, Spain is not in a condition to expend treasure and the lives of her soldiers in fighting for an island which is already practically lost. A frank confession of the truth might be mortifying to the national pride, but even that would be preferable to the continuance of a costly struggle, with a certainty of final failure. If, as PRIM is reported to have said, "the independence of Cuba is only a question of time," why encounter constant risk and aggravated embarrassment before recognizing the inevitable?

If New-Jersey law is correctly interpreted in the Orphans' Court of Essex County, the married women of that State may reasonably complain. A Mrs. ROSS, who had for some time lived apart from her husband, died, leaving personal property, which by will she gave to another. The husband resisted the operation of the will, and the Judge sustained his pretensions, on the ground that the law relating to the subject does not enable a married woman to devise her personal property without her husband's consent. New-Jersey, then, must take its place by the side of Connecticut in the dark corner of the Union. The right of a woman to hold property, personal or real, and to dispose of it as she pleases—subject only in the case of real estate to a restriction in the husband's favor, equivalent to the right of dower—scarcely needs argument in these days. Where, as in the instance just reported, the personal property is the result of a woman's enterprise and labor, with no help whatever from her husband, the injustice of his claim to its control becomes iniquitous.

Revolutionary leaders everywhere are on the lookout for the "chances" which war in Europe may be expected to afford. NAPOLEON may be no more inclined to keep French troops at Rome than in Algeria; and in the absence of French soldiers from Rome, the Garibaldis of Italy would have an opportunity too good to be neglected. Should Austria enter the contest, the Kossuth element will reappear in Hungary. There are Poles in New-York who really imagine that war contingencies may revive hope for the "fair land of Poland," whose partition has not even yet extinguished the patriotic ardor of its people. Of course the Fenians watch eagerly for England's participation in the fray. We have already published "military orders" duly dated at Fenian head-quarters; and JOHN MITCHEL, while warning the readers of the *Irish Citizen* against "military swindlers," cannot conceal the wistful glance which he casts in the direction of France. The "military swindlers" who have excited his wrath pretend that any combination of Powers which shall embroil England would serve the Fenian purpose. JOHN MITCHEL insists that his hated enemy must be the enemy of France, or there will be no opportunity for the Irish Nationalists. He does not happen to be an authority among the Fenians, however, and we shall not be surprised to hear that the great army which was to have invaded Canada is under orders to prepare for landing on Ireland's shores.

The *World*, the other day, arraigned the Republican policy of reconstruction, and the Republican Party in general, because of alleged extravagance in South Carolina since the restoration of that State to the Union. It was a far-fetched argument, and, withal, inconclusive. The Government of South Carolina, since its reconstruction, has been administered under difficulties. All things considered, we wonder not that it has not worked better, but that it has worked so well. But why has the *World* passed in silence the much more formidable indictment which the Frankfort *Commonwealth*, in the name of the people of Kentucky, prepared against the rule of the Democratic Party in that State? "Violations of the State Constitution," "increase of the State debt," "corruption in State administration," "legislative rioting in times of pressing business,"—these are a few of the charges that are preferred against the Democracy of a State which they govern without check or hindrance.

Louisiana planters, in their eagerness to secure more labor, have imported colored field-hands from Virginia, at an expense per man of about sixty dollars. The New-Orleans *Times*, which describes the agency employed for the purpose, states that the experience of the planters is not encouraging. They are called upon to pay too much out of their pockets before seeing the men, a majority of whom have been found unfit for work on the sugar plantations. Chinese labor is suggested by the *Times* as a substitute, and arrangements are reported which look a little too much like preparation for a coolie system. The "importation of Chinese laborers from California" is the plan proposed, but that implies the previous importation of the laborers aforesaid from China. A three-years' term of service is the basis of the proposed arrangement; wages, fourteen dollars, coin, per month, with board and quarters, subject to deductions of various kinds. It is said that contracts upon these terms "can be made with responsible parties in California." What is the answer of the President to the inquiry of the Senate touching the non-enforcement of the law in cases akin to this?

Minority representation gains ground, theoretically, at least. Its introduction in the Constitution of Illinois secures for it the fairest trial it has yet obtained, and the results of its working there will be an object of study to every thinking politician. A movement is on foot to elicit and educate public opinion on the subject in Pennsylvania, and we anticipate similar efforts in other States. Any relief to minorities from this method of reform will be slow, especially while the reform itself remains more or less experimental. What is most needed in this country is a more generous recognition of the claims of minorities in legislative bodies. One of the worst evils with which we have to contend arises from that despotism of the majority which is shown in the exercise of power without reference to the feelings or interests of the minority. We too often carry out the idea that the majority may do as they think proper, regardless of the effect of their action upon others. The cultivation of a more enlightened temper in Congress and in State Legislatures would cleanse politics from a demoralizing influence, and secure a more consistent respect for the principles which underlie our constitutional system.

There is a very striking sketch of Mr. DISRAELI in the "Editor's Easy Chair" department of *Harper's Magazine*, for August. The writer is certainly not a thick-and-thin admirer of Mr. DISRAELI, but he proves that he understands the man and his position, and has not taken his opinions at second-hand from DISRAELI'S political foes in England. The following remarks are singularly true and just: "His genius is alien in England. He is essentially lonely in the country which he has ruled, and all whose prizes that he sought he has seized. He is a consummate artist in politics and literature, and therefore in many ways inscrutable. It is true that his Toryism is suspected; but it would be very remarkable if he were not a Tory. He abandoned the traditionary policy of his party—but it was to save his party. The English Liberals did not, and do not, trust him. Why should they? In this very book he flouts and insults them. And if the Tories suspect that he is satirizing them—is it their fault?"

Seldom has an investigation, into which partisanship entered, ended so satisfactorily to an accused individual as that conducted by a committee of the Georgia Senate into the official conduct of GOV. BULLOCK. The charges preferred against him in connection with the administration of the State finances were freely employed to his disadvantage during the reconstruction discussions at Washington. How unjust were the imputations directed against him, the conclusions arrived at by the Georgia Committee clearly prove. There are two reports, majority and minority, and both acquit the Governor upon all allegations affecting his integrity. The majority declare that "nothing has been disclosed or established which tends in any manner to impugn his motives or his personal and official integrity;" and the minority, while deprecating as unwarranted in law a certain exercise of his authority, confess that the evidence fails to establish any suspicion of corruption on his part. What was intended to crush the Governor will react in his favor.

The Liberal Club—Mr. F. G. Fairfield on the Scientific Basis of Orthodoxy.

The New-York Liberal Club held its fortieth meeting last evening, at No. 22 Third-avenue, President WEHLE in the chair. Notwithstanding the heat of the weather, and the hotter tumult of war in Europe, quite a number of gentlemen and some ladies were present to listen to a paper by Mr. F. G. FAIRFIELD, on the "Scientific Basis of Orthodoxy," and to discuss sundry abstruse questions. Mr. FAIRFIELD reviewed COMPTE, HERBERT SPENCER and Mr. FISKE, of Harvard, and contended that Positivism, as interpreted by its apostles, did not cover the historical psychology of humanity. COMPTE, he said, had admitted the validity of the religious instinct, but had expunged from his system the supernatural element, which was nothing more nor less than a corollary of the struggle of man in the direction of ultimate historical freedom. He contended, therefore, that any system of philosophy which involved the necessity to reject one-third of the whole body of history, would not bear criticism. The quarrel between orthodoxy and philosophy had become a question as to the rejection of the supernatural element in history. The subject was necessarily divisible into three parts, namely: First, the necessary interpretation of history. Second, the necessary definition in biology, and thirdly, the necessary biblical interpolations. It made no difference in the argument whether the theistic idea was admitted to have any objective validity. The question of the existence of God was a question which did not concern science. The literary body of history could only be accounted for by the postulation of three fundamental instincts or directions of the human mind. The first was the theistic instinct, whence the theistic idea; the second, the thought instinct, whence the solution of philosophy; the third, the art instinct, whence the body of artistic creation, inclusive of poetry and music. There was no more reason to reject the historical validity of the theistic instinct, than there was to reject that of either of the other two; and if the validity of it was admitted, then orthodoxy must be held to be based upon valid psychological grounds. The speaker proceeded to identify the art idea, as defined by COLERIDGE, with the system of bibliographical science, and to examine the relation of the æsthetic perception to the beautiful in nature. A description of the pretensions of Positivism as the successor of theology succeeded, and was concluded with the decision that COMPTE'S pretensions in this respect were not valid. The second part was devoted to the evolution of a definition in theology of sufficient scientific scope to cover the theological idea. Mr. FAIRFIELD concluded by assuming that "Life is the struggle of matter to realize itself in consciousness," upon which, in his opinion, a valid philosophy of ortho[illegible] might be based.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

SUICIDE OF M. PREVOST PARADOL.

Melancholy Termination of a Brief Diplomatic Career—Circumstances Attending the Sad Event.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—PREVOST PARADOL, the new French Minister who arrived here last week, and was received by the President on Saturday last, committed suicide at 1 o'clock this morning by shooting himself with a pistol. He had been very busy since his arrival, and yesterday his mind seemed wandering, though he continued to give attention to business during the afternoon. It is presumed that he was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity caused by fatigue and the intense heat. The facts will probably be brought out at the Coroner's inquest.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The French Minister shot himself in his sleeping chamber, the front room of the second story, and the circumstances attending it show that the act was premeditated. The inmates of the house at the time were his house-keeper and a French serving-man. The woman heard the report of the pistol and rushed to the room, where she found M. PARADOL lying dead on the floor, bleeding from the left breast, the ball having entered immediately over the heart. The weapon used was a small single-barrel breech-loading COLT's pistol, which was found on the floor under him. It is ascertained that he walked out yesterday and purchased a pair of pistols of the style described, and one of which he employed to end his life. The other was found upon his bureau with a cartridge beside it. The undertakers were sent for at an early hour this morning, but it was not generally known that the French Minister had killed himself until after daylight, as the servants were timid about going on the street at night in a strange city; and in fact, they seemed to be at a loss what to do. The body was embalmed by the undertakers and prepared for burial, but nothing further will be done until the arrival of M. BERTHEMY, the late French Minister, who is in New-York, and who has been summoned by telegraph. M. BERTHEMY will arrive here in the late train this evening or early to-morrow, and the funeral arrangements will then be completed. The body will no doubt be taken to France. M. PARADOL had prepared himself for bed, but had evidently remained up in his chamber for some time, meditating the act of suicide. He had nothing on but his night-shirt and slippers, and apparently stood facing the fireplace, and near the center of the room, at the moment he discharged the pistol. The body was found lying on the back, with one leg drawn up and the left arm outstretched above the head. The French Minister took possession of his house on Friday last, and on Sunday evening he sent his son and daughter, who accompanied him to this country, to Newport, R. I., intending to join them there in a few days to spend the Summer. He left a note saying:

"I shall kill myself. M. BERTHEMY, come back and stay."

The members of the French Legation are absent from Washington, with the exception of M. DE JARDIN, the Chancellor. That gentleman, as soon as he heard the sad intelligence, communicated the fact to Secretary FISH, who, after expressing his surprise and profound regret, suggested that a Coroner's inquest be held, to which M. DE JARDIN assented, and 7 o'clock this evening was designated by the Coroner for that purpose. The entire community is shocked by the event.

THE INQUEST.

An inquest was held this evening over the body of M. PREVOST PARADOL, at the late residence of the deceased. There were present, among others, besides the jurors, M. DEJARDIN, the Chancellor of the French Legation; M. BODISCO, First Secretary of the Russian Legation; Señor PATEZTAD, First Secretary of the Spanish Legation, and the Marquis DE CHAMBRUN. The jury, composed of citizens, assembled in the parlor where the body lay. The corpse was partly uncovered, showing a wound directly over the heart. The jury then withdrew to the upper chamber, in which the suicide was committed. M. DEJARDIN was the first witness examined. He testified that he was with M. PARADOL yesterday, on Pennsylvania avenue, and while walking together M. PARADOL told him he wanted to buy a pistol. M. DEJARDIN endeavored to dissuade him from doing so, seeing that he was nervous, but the Minister insisted on buying a pistol, and for that purpose went to SAVAGE'S, where one was purchased. On Monday the Minister wrote him a note, which was subsequently handed to him. He was about breaking it open, but was requested by the Minister not to do so, unless some accident should happen to him. After hearing of the suicide this morning at 5 o'clock, he opened the note. Although written on Monday it is dated July 21. The translation is as follows:

If any accident should happen, I pray M. DEJARDIN to attend, with M. BIGGS, and the Consul-General at New-York, M. DELA PLACE, to see that my family and servants are sent home. I hope that the measures to be taken will be facilitated by the friends that I may have made in the United States.

(Signed.) PREVOST PARADOL.

M. DEJARDIN said the valet today brought to him a note left on the table, which read as follows:

I kill myself. BERTHEMY come back and stay. P. PARADOL.

M. DEJARDIN, in answer to a question by the Coroner as to the mental condition of M. PARADOL, said the latter's mind appeared to be much affected by the heat.

MARY WALTERS, the house-keeper, testified that she had been in the dwelling since last Friday; had heard a noise every night, and had no rest from it; there was always something going on, whether by rats or not she did not know; at 1 o'clock she heard a pistol-shot; coming to the room she saw the Minister lying on the floor; she was much frightened; she saw him drew his last breath; she had brought vinegar and water to revive him; the deceased retired at 9 o'clock last night; he was not in the habit of locking the door.

AUGUSTE MERION, valet of PARADOL, who came from France with him, testified through Marquis DE CHABRUN as interpreter, that he heard the report of a pistol at 1 o'clock, and the voice of the Minister asking, "Do you hear, AUGUSTE." The valet answered, "I do hear; the noise is not in this house, but in the next one;" when he came into the room, PARADOL was standing up near the table, and not being able to support himself any longer, he fell down. The witness could not lift him up, and therefore let him lie on the carpet. Thinking the Minister had fallen in a fit, he called the housekeeper, and together they went into the kitchen to get vinegar and water. He lived about three-quarters of an hour after he was shot. He made only one sign during the last fifteen minutes of his life. The Minister did not say a word more after calling him. The night-shirt worn by PARADOL at the time he committed suicide, was procured and examined. Witness further testified that one pistol lay on the table with a ball near it, ready to be loaded. The other pistol discharged, was found under his body. It was stated that his valet, after the suicide, this morning, took the pocket-book, with money in it, and the papers and other articles of value, and delivered them to the Legation.

Mr. MANN, the undertaker, testified that Marquis DE CHABRUN's servant came for him this morning to attend to the body. He found the deceased lying partly on his right side, his right arm extended. There was considerable blood on his night-shirt. It looked as though he had tried to stanch the wound. The gas was burning when he entered the room.

THE VERDICT.

The jury rendered the following verdict:

That said ANATOLE PREVOST PARADOL came to his death at about 1 o'clock A. M. on the 20th day of July, in the year 1870. They further find that the cause of the death of the said M. ANATOLE PREVOST PARADOL was a gun-shot wound of the heart, produced by a pistol, discharged by his own hand, while laboring under a temporary aberration of the mind.

THE PISTOLS.

It appears apart from the testimony before the jury, that M. PARADOL visited SAVAGE's store alone yesterday evening and bought a second pistol, saying to the clerk, "I'll take this one as we have a pair. They are so handy," and putting his hands on his pantaloons' pockets, "they are no more trouble to carry them a pocket-knife." He then paid five $5 notes, new money, and left the store. Upon purchasing the cartridges in the morning it was evident he felt that little ammunition would accomplish his purpose, as he seemed dissatisfied at first to purchase a full box, saying that he only wanted ten or twelve; but, on being informed that a box could not be broken, he purchased the unbroken package. The pistols were breech-loading, imitation Derringer.

ACTION OF OUR AUTHORITIES.

The Secretary of State today telegraphed to Minister WASHBURNE, instructing him to inform the French Government of the sudden death of Mr. PREVOST PARADOL. The President, on the suggestion of the Secretary, has ordered a guard of honor over the remains of the deceased Minister, at his late residence, with such other attentions as may be required. The Secretary and the invited guests, anticipated much pleasure at the dinner which was to have been given tonight by the Secretary, in compliment to the late Minister.

PARADOL'S PECULIARITIES.

One of the foreign Ministers, who had for a number of years been a bosom friend of the deceased, in discussing the sad event of the death of M. PARADOL, stated today that he was subject to most ungovernable fits of temper, during which he entirely lost his self-possession, and committed acts of which afterward he had not the faintest recollection. In the opinion of the Minister referred to, it was doubtless in one of these fits that he committed the act of self-destruction. According to the same authority he left Paris under highly unfortunate circumstances. His friends had become seriously estranged from him on account of his political course, which, until of late, had been in warm opposition to the Emperor. He had, in fact, become such men as THIERS and FAVRE, whose antagonism to the war was such as to draw upon them the open hostility of the French populace; and this latter fact, announced to him at the same time as the formal declaration of war against France, had the effect of wounding sensitive nature to the highest pitch of excitement. A number of causes of a similar nature added to the attrition of his mental system, until the over-strained cords snapped asunder and he sought relief in suicide.

Some Particulars of His Last Days—His Peculiar Proceedings—M. Thiers, His Most Intimate Friend, Notified of His Death.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The suicide of the new French Minister, though wholly unlooked for, now causes those who knew him most intimately to recall much that was strange and inexplicable in his conduct during the past few days. He has been greatly affected by the heat, and in a highly nervous and excitable state; and several things which indicated his morbid purpose passed unheeded. He remarked to his servants, who thought the house which he had taken and fitted up was haunted, that he should not occupy it long. He addressed a letter to the Chancellor of the Legation, M. DE JARDIN, and handed it to him; and when somewhat surprised at the mode of communication the latter was about to break the seal, M. PARADOL told him not to open it then, but to wait a few days and he would let him know when to read it. He called upon Mr. FISH at the State Department, yesterday, and his manner was so strangely excited as to attract the Secretary's attention; so remarkably so, in fact, that when informed of the tragic event, Mr. FISH referred to M. PARADOL's condition during this interview, and said that the news did not greatly surprise him. M. THIERS has been for many years M. PARADOL's most intimate friend, and the sad occurrence was communicated to him this morning by telegraph. It is understood that the three children of the deceased are left nearly destitute, as he had little or no private fortune, and had not accumulated anything considerable by his literary labors.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A Scene in the French High Court of Justice—The Counsel for the Prisoners all Withdraw from the Defense—Edwin Drood—Don Carlos in Geneva.

PARIS, July 20.—In the High Court of Justice, yesterday, M. FLOQUET, advocate of the accused, moved that fifteen of the prisoners be tried separately. Among the reasons on which he grounded his motion one was that these men had nothing to do with the affair of the bombs. In the course of his argument he called MEGY, one of the prisoners, "Monsieur," and was interrupted by the President of the Court, who pointed out that, owing to the grave offense with which the prisoner was charged, he should not be thus addressed. This interference of the Court occasioned a scene between the counsel for the defense and Procureur-General GRANDPERRET. The latter demanded that M. FLOQUET be ordered to leave the Court-room. Maître LAURIER, one of the counsel, then announced that he threw up his brief; other advocates did the same, and all the counsel for the prisoners withdrew from the Court-room....Of the total number of deaths in Paris last week, one-fifth were from the small-pox.

LONDON, July 20.—The case of EDMONDS, the Patent-office extortioner, was, yesterday, discussed in the House of Commons at some length. The Government firmly opposed the release of the accused....The family of the late Mr. DICKENS have declined the offer of £2,000 for the manuscript of *Edwin Drood*.

GENEVA, July 20.—DON CARLOS, having been expelled from France, arrived in this city yesterday.

Sinking of an Unknown American Vessel on the English Coast—All Hands Lost.

LONDON, July 20.—The bark *Berkshire* ran into and sunk on the east coast of England an American vessel whose name could not be ascertained. All on board were lost.

THE SEAL FISHERIES.

Bids for Exclusive Privileges Opened by the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Secretary BOUTWELL today at noon opened the bids in his office for the exclusive privilege of catching fur-seal on the islands of St. George and St. Paul, in Alaska, for twenty years from May 1, 1870. The following are the bids:

S. E. Morgan & Co., of Morristown, Penn., $75,000 per annum; Lazard Freres, of San Francisco, $96,000 per annum; J. Adams & Son, of Philadelphia, $105,000 per annum; Louis Goldston, of San Francisco, for Finckel & Co., the American Russian Commercial Company, and Taylor & Bendel, all of San Francisco, $55,000 per annum for the rental, and 62½ cents beyond the $2 fixed by law for the skins, and 50 cents per gallon for all the oil obtained from the carcasses, the killed of which, estimated at 100,000 seals would be killed every year, and two gallons of oil obtained from each carcass, would amount to $237,500 per annum; C. M. Lockwood, of Oregon, at $112,000 per annum; John Bennett, of Taylor & Bendel, at $150,000 per annum; Ottinon Hendricks, of San Francisco, $165,000 per annum; John H. Bradford, of New-York City, $76,500; the Alaska Commercial Company, $65,000; Talbot T. Fowler, of Washington, $77,000; Soliman K. Hammingham, of Terre Haute, Ind., $72,000; John M. Davidson, of Washington, D. C., $87,000; Thomas W. Sweeney, of Philadelphia; $111,000; and Louis C. Wolton, of New-York, $90,000.

The decision will be made at a future day. The following memorandum in reference to bids for the exclusive right to take fur-seals upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George, was read before the persons present at the opening of the bids at noon today:

First—The successful bidder will be required to deposit security within three days to the amount of $50,000, in lawful money or bonds of the United States, for the due execution of a contract agreeable to an "Act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," approved July 1, 1870.

Second—It has been represented from the language employed in the act aforesaid that it was the intention of Congress to give a lease for one year to the Alaska Commercial Company. I think it proper to state before the bids are opened that the contract will be awarded to said Company if their proposals shall be not more than ten per cent less than that of the highest bidder.

Third—The contract will be executed under a responsible party acquainted with the business or skilled in kindred pursuits to such an extent as to render it probable that the contract will be so executed as to secure the results contemplated by the law.

Railroad Affairs in Philadelphia—The Erie Railroad Lease.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 20.—An election was held today by the stockholders of the Erie Railroad, to approve the new lease of the road by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Prior to the election a protest was presented on behalf of the Cleveland, Painsville and Ashtabula Railroad against allowing the Pennsylvania Railroad to vote on nearly 40,000 shares owned by that Company, on the ground that the new lease is in favor of the Company, and that the Company should not be permitted by its own vote to discharge themselves from the obligations of the former lease; 63,163 votes were cast in favor, and 2,117 against deciding the question of the new lease.

WASHINGTON.

The Recent Massacre of Miners by the Indians—Our Foreign Mails—Consular Agents Appointed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The following dispatch received at the Indian Office gives additional details of the recent massacre of miners by a war party of Cheyennes, which had previously been defeated in a battle with the Utes. From this, and previous communications, it seems that Gov. CAMPBELL acquits the Utes of blame, and thinks they warned the miners of their danger.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, July 19, 1870.

Hon. B. R. Parker:

The party that went to North Park in search of the missing miners, have returned. In addition to the three heretofore reported, they found the body of one man named VAN DYKE, and the scalp of another supposed to be WILCOX. Letters written by VAN DYKE and found near his body, indicate that the Utes had ordered him away the day previous to his death. All miners have left the North Park. J. A. CAMPBELL.

OUR FOREIGN MAILS.

The first offer from parties proposing to carry our foreign mails on American ships was received by the Postmaster-General to-day, from Mr. CRANE, of New-York, who represents various persons who own ships they believe to be suitable for this service. They claim to be able and willing to contract for a weekly trip in addition to the three trips now performed weekly by the English lines. Mr. CRESWELL said he would encourage their enterprise to the fullest extent of his powers, and would give them both the sea and inland postages. The latter being a discrimination over the foreign lines which the law permits the Department to make in favor of American vessels. It is confidently expected that the arrangements will be completed for an American line to take out the mails on either Monday or Friday of each week.

APPOINTMENT OF CONSULAR AGENTS.

The President, to-day, appointed three Consular Agents, to supervise our European consular service, at a salary of $5,000 and traveling expenses. The appointees are Messrs. D. B. KEIM, of the New-York *Herald*; W. J. ARMSTRONG and R. B. DENNIS, of Ohio. Mr. KEIM is appointed for one year, and the others for four months. They are expected to start for Europe at once.

THE SAN FRANCISCO WHISKY SEIZURES.

The final papers ordering the entire release of the whisky seized in California, in August, 1869, were forwarded to the Treasury officers, at San Francisco, today. The whisky in question involved $800,000.

THE PRESIDENT'S LONG BRANCH TRIP.

The President will leave in the 1:40 train tomorrow for Long Branch. The party, besides the President, will consist of Mrs. GRANT, Miss NELLIE GRANT, JESSIE GRANT, U. S. GRANT, Jr., Mrs. FRED. L. DENT, Miss MAGGIE DENT and Gen. HORACE PORTER.

A MURDEROUS AFFRAY.

Shooting Over a Business Transaction—A Rich Land Agent in Virginia Shot Dead.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 20.—Col. R. C. RANDOLPH, proprietor of the Piedmont Land Agency, a man of some prominence and large means, was shot dead today in a difficulty with LEWIS WIMBISH and JOHN WIMBISH, Jr. The latter received a slight wound in the head. Some months ago RANDOLPH sold to a man named MOS, of New-Jersey, the valuable Green Hill farm on Stanton River, belonging to Col. JOHN WIMBISH, Sr., for securities nominally worth $80,000. These securities are said to have proved worthless. Col. WIMBISH was attempting to recover the farm, claiming that the transfer was a fraudulent transaction. The immediate cause of the shooting was an insulting letter from RANDOLPH to young JOHN WIMBISH in regard to the controversy. RANDOLPH was killed in his office, receiving five wounds. The WIMBISHES have been arrested.

THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Municipal Election Vitiated—Complaints Against Kirk's North Carolina Militia—The Recent Democratic Tragedy at Chester, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., July 20.—Judge GUIGON this morning decided that the violation of the Election law in one ward of the city vitiated the late municipal election, and another election must be held....A telegram from Danville, Va., says a large number of the citizens of Caswell County, N. C., have fled to that place for safety from Col. KIRK and the North Carolina State troops. An aged citizen named BOWIL had been badly beaten by KIRK's men, and was brought off on a litter by the flying refugees this morning. KIRK was still arresting prominent citizens....R. F. LINDSAY, who was shot for the seduction of his wife's sister by Capt. W. P. HATWARD, her father, at Chester yesterday, died this morning.

The North Carolina Troubles—Arrest and Alleged Maltreatment of the Inhabitants by Col. Kirk's Men.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 20.—The habeas corpus case of the citizens arrested by Col. KIRK in Alamance continued before the Chief-Justice today, and will be argued to-morrow, when it is expected the argument will close. Later advices from Caswell County state 150 to 200 citizens were kept in the Court-house from 1 o'clock P. M. until 5 P. M. W. D. BOWE, one of those arrested, demanded to know why he was arrested without a warrant, when he was knocked down and dragged off. Another prisoner, Mr. WILLEY, was ploughing in his field when arrested. He refused to go with them without a warrant, when he was knocked down, put on his own horse, with his feet tied under the horses belly, his hands tied behind his back and carried to the Court. Ladies have been insulted, and with their children, are flying to Virginia for protection. Among other arrivals of troops here last night, was a company of negroes, commanded by negro officers. Both parties are denouncing this outrage as unlawful, despotic and unnecessary.

RICHMOND, Va., July 20.—A telegram from Danville, Va., this evening says Col. KIRK has arrested about seventy more prominent citizens of Caswell County, N. C., some of whom resisted and were badly maltreated. There is great excitement in the county. Hon. BEDFORD BROWN has gone to Washington to see President GRANT, and Ex-Gov. GRATAN will meet him there.

The Georgia Legislature—An Election Case—The State Election and Election Laws.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 20.—In the Senate, today, the Relief bill was laid on the table for the present, and the special order—the consideration of the resolution declaring AARON A. BRADLEY ineligible to a seat from the First Senatorial District—was taken up. The entire morning hour was occupied by Mr. BRADLEY in his defense. In the House, the Finance Committee reported favorably on the resolution requiring the Controller-General to ascertain the exact amount set apart for the Educational Fund. The Committee on the Penitentiary made their report saying that the new system worked better than the old, and is similar to the system of working convicts that is in use in some of the Northern States. The report was made the special order for Wednesday next. A resolution was offered by Mr. TRIMMY that no election be held in this State until the admission of its Representatives in Congress, and that all Election laws not suitable to the present condition of the State be repealed. It is reported that this was adopted in the Republican caucus last night. Both houses adjourned until Friday next.

The United States District Court at Buffalo—State Hospital, Hudson River.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 20.—At the request of the United States Attorney, Hon. N. K. HALL adjourned the stated term of the United States District Court, set down to be held in Buffalo, Aug. 16, to Sept. 13. All business pending Aug. 16 will stand over until September.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 20.—It is now stated that the Hudson River State Hospital will be ready to receive thirty or forty patients by Sept. 1. Two sections of the building are nearly completed....The hot weather continues. Thermometer today at 90°. This is the fifth day of intense heat. There have been no fatal cases of sun-stroke.

YALE.

Sophomore Prize Speaking—Meeting of the Alumni—Clergymen and Senators—An Important Report and Discussion—Dr. Bushnell's Address.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, July 20, 1870.

Literally, the city is packed with strangers, and every train brings additions to the large numbers present. The hotels are filled to overflowing, and the managers of the best hotel in the city, the New-Haven House, has been busy securing all the rooms in the neighborhood for their guests. Last evening the Sophomores contended for the prizes in declamation at the College Chapel. The ten best speakers in the class were elected to compete, with Messrs. NORTHROP, CLARK and ABBOTT as judges. The contestants were George Richards, J. W. Westcott, G. E. Martin, W. J. Sanford, H. M. Sanders, A. H. Merriam, C. C. Deming, F. R. Dennis, G. Kendrick, J. H. Hincks. The first prize was awarded to Mr. SANDERS, of New-York; the second to Messrs. MARTIN and RICHARDS, and the third to Messrs. MERRIAM and WESCOTT.

THE PHI BETA KAPPA.

This morning, at 8, the Phi Beta Kappa held their business meeting, and at 9 the annual meeting of the Alumni was held at Alumni Hall. The meeting was a large one, and the observances of unusual interest. Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of New-York, presided, with ELIJH H. ROBERTS, LL.D., of Utica, as Secretary. Among those present were President WOOLSEY and the members of the Faculty; President McCOSH, ex-Attorney-General EVARTS, Judge TAFT, of Cincinnati; Dr. GULLIVER, of Chicago; Gov. HAWLEY, of Hartford; Dr. BUSHNELL, Dr. BACON and others. Dr. THOMPSON made a few remarks on taking the chair, relative to the steady growth of the College. The obituary record for the past year was noticed, a summary of which is as follows:

1802, John Keep, 68, Oberlin, Ohio; 1806, Alfred Hemingway, 64, Cleveland, Ohio; 1807, Lyman Coe, 63, Lyme, Conn.; 1811, David M. Mitchell, 61, Waltham, Mass.; 1811, Byam K. Stevens, 71, Astoria, N. Y.; 1811, Frederick A. Tallmadge, 77, Litchfield, Conn.; 1812, Jaffrey Smith, 76, Trenton, Mercer County, Conn.; 1812, Moses Bristol, 79, Buffalo, N. Y.; 1813, John M. Woolsey, 74, New-Haven, Conn.; 1814, Samuel Pendleton, 78, New-Haven, Conn.; 1815, Josiah Hooker, 74, Springfield, Mass.; 1815, Ira Moseley, 74, New-Haven, Conn.; 1816, William H. Foote, 75, Romney, West Virginia; 1816, Erastus Kent, 75, Galena, Ill.; 1816, Charles Perot, 72, Philadelphia, Penn.; 1816, Ebenezer Hillhouse, 76, Hartford, Conn.; 1817, Thomas S. Osborne, 71, New-Haven, Conn.; 1818, Alfred Kellogg, 74, Avon, Conn.; 1819, Elijah Bishop, 73, Smithsburg, Md.; 1820, John Mitchell, 75, Cincinnati, Ohio; 1821, Ezra Stiles Ely, 80, West Brookfield, Mass.; 1822, Charles T. Catlin, 68, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 1822, George Jones, 68, Philadelphia, Penn.; 1822, Walter Mitchell, Fort Tobacco, Md.; 1823, Amos Blanchard, 69, Lowell, Mass.; 1824, Charles M. Dickinson, 68, Jersey, Ohio; 1825, Wyllys Warner, 69, Chicago, Ill.; 1827, Theron Baldwin, 68, Orange, N. J.; 1827, Ebenezer Denison, 67, Mystic Bridge, Conn.; 1828, Hosea Ballou 2d, Philadelphia, Penn.; 1828, Gunton S. Cole, 61, Springfield, Mass.; 1830, Ansel Bascom, 67, Minneapolis, Minn.; 1831, James C. Stuart, 67, Syracuse, N. Y.; 1832, Noah Bishop, 63, Ironton, Mo.; 1833, Ira Hayes, 72, Memphis, Tenn.; 1833, Franklin T. Backus, 63, Cincinnati, Ohio; 1837, Philadelphia, 67, South Wales, N. Y.; 1837, Frederick A. Coe, 68, New-York City; 1838, Samuel G. Fox, New-Haven, Conn.; 1838, Thomas G. Talcott, 81, Rartford, Conn.; 1839, Ira Leonard, 63, New-York City; 1842, Frances E. Cornwall, 47, Buffalo, N. Y.; 1842, Frederick M. Stevens, 48, Montpelier, Vt.; 1844, Alexander McD. Lyon, 50, New-Haven, Conn.; 1846, Andrew C. Willets, 52, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 1857, Orrin F. Avery, 39, Colorado City, Col.; 1859, Henry S. Sweetser, 29, New-York City; 1862, William J. Somers, 34, New-Milford, Conn.; 1862, Alexander Hall, 34, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; 1862, Joseph A. Beal, 32, Nashua, N. H.; 1862, Henry C. McCreary, 27, Sacramento, City, Cal.; 1863, Henry O. Whitney, 28, Ellsworth, Me.; 1866, Charles D. McNaughton, 20, Jackson, Mich.

Medical Department—1815, Benjamin F. Heywood, 77, Worcester, Mass.; 1822, Joel G. Candee, 71, West Haven, N. H.; 1828, Jonathan Walcott, 71, Lexington, Mass.; 1836, John T. Tuttle, 68, New-York City; 1836, Alpheus H. Clarke, 55, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 1861, Benjamin T. Allen, 40, Worcester, Mass.

Law Department—1815, Ebenezer R. Elliot, 67, Fair Haven, Conn.; 1825, William Downes, 44, New-Haven, Conn.; 1825, Wilbur G. Howarth, 22, New-Haven, Conn.; 1825, John B. Rolly, 21, New-Haven, Conn.

Department of Philosophy and the Arts—1867, Lyman S. Parr, 26, New-Haven, Conn.

The whole number of deaths reported as occurring during the last year is 66, and the average age of the graduates of the Academical Department is 61 years. Of those in the Theological Department 17 were clergymen, 17 lawyers, 8 physicians, 7 in business, 1 teacher and 1 editor. The deaths are distributed as follows: In Connecticut, 20; New-York, 14; Massachusetts, 7; Pennsylvania, 4; Ohio, 3; Alabama, Illinois, Maryland, West Virginia, 2 each; and the remaining 10 in as many different States. The surviving graduates of the last century are, as far two graduates of the class of 1770, viz: Gen. JAMES TALLMADGE, Jr., of New-York City, born 1st September, 1776; Chas. of 1776, Timothy Bishop, New-Haven, Conn., born 26th October, 1777; Class of 1797, Rev. Charles Goodrich, Penn Yan, N. Y., born 1st April, 1776; Rev. Thomas Williams, Providence, R. I., born November, 1769.

The Executive Committee of the Society of the Alumni presented a statement as to the present condition of the University. The report refers to the new buildings and the existing need of more funds; the inadequacy of the salaries of the professors; the necessity for four new professors and four more tutors; the need of a larger benefactory fund, and the development of the elective system in the Academical Department. The state of the Sheffield Scientific School and the gifts to it during the year, shows progress and liberality on the part of its friends. The Theological Seminary has received $62,718, in addition to the $65,180 already acknowledged. These donations are for the new building now completed. The Medical Department has received $2,000 from Messrs. MONSON and IVES. The Law Department has received many valuable law-books for its Library. The Treasurer's report is a pleasant exhibit, and shows that the friends of the College are many and generous.

The Committee appointed at the last annual Alumni meeting, and consisting of Prof. PORTER, Wm. M. EVARTS, C. J. STILLE, A. TAFT, Prof. F. W. FISK, made their report as to whether any change in the constitution of Yale College was desirable. This was an important matter, and the debate following the reading of the report was exceedingly interesting. The whole question is simply this: Whether the Alumni shall be directly represented in the government of the College, and if so, how? Prof. PORTER read the report, which is in substance as follows:

"The Committee were of the opinion that if any change is to be made in the Corporation and can be effected by the agreement of the parties, the following arrangement is most expedient: Six graduates of the College shall be elected in the place of the six Senators who are *ex-officio* members of the Corporation, as fellows: At the first election six shall be elected, who shall be divided by lot into two classes, each consisting of three; the first class to serve three, and the second class to serve six years; at the expiration of the term of each of the classes three persons shall be elected in the places of those retiring, to serve six years, and thereafter, at the end of every three years three persons shall be elected to serve six years; provided that in case a seat shall become vacant by resignation or death, it shall be filled by election of the graduates at the next annual Commencement, and shall be held till the expiration of the term of the original appointee; my person who has received from Yale College the degree of Master of Arts in course, or any honorary degree, and shall have attained the age of thirty-five years, shall be eligible as a member of the Corporation, provided that he is not an officer of instruction in Yale College, or in any similar institution. Any person who has received from Yale College the degree of Master of Arts, or of Doctor of Philosophy, or any honorary degree, shall be entitled to vote in the election of members, and any person who has received from the same institution the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or of any of the schools, five years after receiving such degree. As to the more important question whether the proposed change, or any change, is desirable, the Committee express no opinion, for the reason that they are not agreed in opinion. They therefore leave it for the graduates to decide whether it is advisable to recommend a change, announcing the advantages of which the Committee hold a divided opinion. The Committee are unanimous in finding no reason to recommend this or any change for any special defect in the government or administration of the college. The necessity is imperative that the associated alumni, who meet at the annual Commencement, the several local associations which are organized at the great centers of population, the several classes who are united to the common mother by the strong ties which bind their members to one another,—should one and all devise and execute measures by which to receive and diffuse intelligence in response to the wishes and the wants of the College, by which they can be brought into active sympathy with the Faculty and the Corporation, by which they can diffuse a general sense of responsibility for the progress and development of the College, and can contribute to the common cause, their munificent endowments with honest words, and their humble gifts without hesitation. While the Committee hail the demand for the proposed change as a sign of an awakened interest and increased responsibility, they are unanimous in the opinion that more efficient and wide-reaching measures than the one proposed must be taken to enkindle the interest which is needed to be aroused, and the responsibility which must be acknowledged. They trust that the second or the second and third is adopted, some other more effective plan of organization will be devised, by which the graduates can be brought into a more active sympathy with the institution, and can exert their influence more efficiently in promoting its prosperity."

At the close of the reading of the report Mr. EVARTS spoke for a few minutes in favor of the report and against any change. The question was between a definite system with its defects and the beautiful unknown which existed in men's imaginations. He was of the opinion that when, through many vicissitudes and difficulties an institution had held its own, a change demanded strong reasons in its favor. If the political members do not form an efficient portion of the corporation, neither do they do any mischief. It formed a bond between the State and the College, which did no damage and was an element of strength as far as it went. He spoke of the disadvantages attending the proposed change, and feared it would produce jealousy among the graduates themselves. Judge TAFT spoke in favor of a change, but it should not be made without the concurrence of the corporation. Its object was solely to improve the College government and maintain its prestige over other colleges. He thought, also, that it was a very difficult question to decide. Dr. BUSHNELL thought it was worth something to have Senators in the corporation. Dr. BACON did not believe the State would readily agree to a separation. It was like a big dog with a fat bone, near by, which it seemed neither cared for, but you touch the bone and the dog bites.

Mr. EVARTS wished the difficulties of a change to be considered. Gov. HAWLEY spoke a few words, and Dr. GULLIVER referred to the complaints of old fogyism, and the evident desire to get rid of the clergymen in the corporation. He deprecated any such movement. Prof. TWINING made a few remarks, and Mr. KINGSBURY spoke at some length in favor of a change. Prof. PORTER read some resolutions, the consideration of which was postponed for a year, and, by a vote of 36 to 15, the Committee was discharged, which disposes of the question for the present. The officers were then re-elected, and the meeting adjourned.

ADDRESS BEFORE THE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a large audience assembled at the Methodist Church, to hear Rev. Dr. HORACE BUSHNELL's address before the Scientific School. The graduates and members of the Scientific School marched from the school to the church. Gov. ENGLISH presided, and in front of him were seated Ex-Gov. JEWELL and HAWLEY, Dr. McCOSH, President WOOLSEY and other gentlemen. Gov. ENGLISH made a few remarks giving a sketch of the origin and rise of the school, and hoping for its continued prosperity. Prof. GILMAN then gave some items of a business nature:

A subscription for the school was started last December. The amount desired was $250,000. During the past two months $70,000 had been received from New-York and New-Haven alone. The valuable Hillhouse mathematical library had also been purchased. The Novelty iron Works at New-Haven had sent a portion of a valuable collection of mechanical drawings. One important addition to the corps of instructors had been made, Mr. WM. P. TROWBRIDGE, of New-York, a graduate of West Point, having been appointed Professor of Mechanical Engineering. Mr. SHEFFIELD had also promised to give a large lot adjoining the school to the corporation.

Dr. BUSHNELL was then introduced and read an elaborate and able essay on the general subject of the new education. He alluded to the different theories prevalent at the time as to the true nature of a university. It was settled that there were to be two colleges—the academic and the new school of practical science suited to the times. We must always and forever go to the ancients in order to learn the mastery of our own tongue. He discussed the proper functions of the scientific schools. We must have as many kinds of schools as there were arts to be scientifically shaped. There existed now an absolute necessity for a school of science. After detailing at length some of the important results achieved by science, Dr. BUSHNELL stated that a new crisis was pending for nations now in this matter of scientific education. The speaker considered the question as to what such schools would do for the development of the mind. In the academical department the theory was that the study of the classics was the considered a liberal education. There was no patent way for the making of mind. College education is the dumb-bell method, a gymnastic method of teaching. Those who study for the lesson's sake are the drones and dullards, who are the results of the "liberal" education. Science is something second, those who are likely to be something. Again, short work is apt to be sharp work, while long work is often dull work. The argument in favor of the college method, because it required a long time, is, therefore, fallacious. It was a fault of the academical method that it did so little for the senses. One's mind is trained, but not their hands. So a man graduates a bungler, left-handed in both hands. The teaching of science in mere class lessons is the very worst method for the training of the individual. The science of things is best learned from things themselves. Every little of science does more spectacleship teach! The speaker then proceeded to show that there was no antagonism between the two systems of education, the collegiate and the practical, and then considered the objections to making a practical education of great importance. He did not fear that the new system would be followed by the truth was sure to triumph. In conclusion the speaker spoke of the advantage to character from a right study of practical science. Dr. BUSHNELL spoke for over an hour and a half, and was listened to with marked attention.

H. W. R.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Sixth and Last Day—Pompey Payne Wins the Purse for all Ages—Helmbold the Three-Mile Race—and R. B. Connolly the Consolation Purse.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, July 20, 1870.

This was the sixth and concluding day of the July race meeting, and a lovelier day could not have been desired. A refreshingly cool breeze from the distant Green Mountains swept over the course, and the pleasant temperature conduced to the unalloyed enjoyment of the racing sport. The attendance was again large, the grand stand being filled with a brilliant galaxy of beauty and fashion. The management of the meeting throughout has been unexceptionable, and the highest credit is due to the executive of the association. The starting, with one or two exceptions, has been satisfactory. Mr. CHARLES WEBSTER discharging the arduous duties of that position.

The racing itself was of the highest class of excellence, and afforded unbounded satisfaction to every one who patronized the meeting. In the first race *Chillicothe* came in first, but was disqualified for foul riding, having crowded on and cannoned against *Pompey Payne* in coming up the straight stretch in so palpable a manner, that the judges gave the race to *Pompey* and deprived *Chillicothe* of his place. The race was run in 1:57¾, which is a second and a half slower time than *Pompey* made in the same race last year. The three-mile dash was one of the most exciting races of the meeting. Four famous horses started: *Helmbold*, winner of the Westchester and Saratoga Cups; *Crossland*, one of the best distance horses that ever trod the American turf, and who had recently won at Fall Hill; *Hilarity*, winner of the Annual Sweepstakes at Jerome Park last Fall, and *Fleet Molter*, the winner of the four-mile-heat race over the Fashion Course, L. I., last Fall. *Helmbold* again proved himself the great racer we have always contended that he was, for he won this race in such easy style and fast time as stamped him above all the racers that have visited the American turf. The Consolation Purse was contested for by five horses, and was by the deceased suicide, *Richard B. Connolly*, whose trainer, Mr. A. TAYLOR, following up his double success with *General Duke*, (now renamed *Judge Curtis*) brought him to the post in fine condition, and, after giving him a bottle of the best whisky to supply him with a little Dutch courage to go the distance, had the satisfaction of seeing his publicly expressed confidence in him triumphantly realized for he won from end to end, in the easiest possible style, in the fastest time ever made at the distance, (2:10,) except by *Harangueer* over the same course.

FIRST RACE.

The first race was for a purse of $600, for all ages, one mile and an eighth, with seven pounds penalty for winners during the meeting. There were eight runners: *Hilarity*, *Bishop Malone*, *Chillicothe*, *Sir Archibald*, *Monroe*, *P

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Extensive Fire at Charlestown, Mass.—A Jute and Linseed Factory Destroyed—Loss $400,000.

From the Boston Herald, July 19.

The most extensive fire which has occurred in Charlestown since August, 1868, took place yesterday afternoon. At 4:30 o'clock an alarm was sounded from box No. 21, and the whole department quickly came to City-square, to find that the new building of the Tudor Company, who are heavy importers and exporters, as well as manufacturers, of tobacco, rice-meal, linseed-oil and gunny bags, was in flames. This building was completed last year at a cost of about $100,000. The main building was 80 by 90 feet in area, and four stories high, surmounted by a French roof. This stood facing Charles River-avenue, and running back on a line with the Fitchburg road track. In the rear and adjoining was the boiler and engine-room, a one-story brick building, measuring 40x80 feet on the ground. The building was used for the manufacture of linseed-oil and gunny-bags, with its rooms arranged in the following manner: First floor, grinding and mulling the flax-seed; second floor, occupied by hydraulic presses, for pressing out the oil, which was conveyed by pipes to the tanks and coolers in buildings further down the avenue; third floor, used for weaving jute for gunny bags; fourth floor, jute spinning; attic, card and picker-room. It was in this upper room that the conflagration commenced its destructive work. A bearing of one of the pickers became so heated that it communicated flame to the jute-dust which covered it and everything else in the room, and on the instant that the first spark appeared the flash throughout the room was instantaneous. So rapidly did the flame rush through the apartment that the female employes therein had only time to snatch a portion of the clothing which had been laid aside and gain egress from the building. We are glad to be able to record, however, that all got out uninjured. The building described was consumed, and only a few slight personal accidents occurred. EDWARD BOYD, a member of Bunker Hill Hose Company, had a remarkable escape from death. He was at the roof of the building at an early stage of the fire, when a scuttle window fell upon him, throwing him down where he stood, and here again he was struck with a piece of hot copper across the back, and so injured that he had to be taken home. The wonder is that he was not thrown to the sidewalk forty feet below. Two members of Hose Company No. 3 narrowly escaped being crushed by a falling cornice, as they were standing on the railroad between the two buildings. JOHN MCEVOY, a member of the same company, fell down stairs and had an ugly gash cut over his left eye. EUGENE SULLIVAN was run over by the carriage of Hose Company No. 1, and had his arm broken. One of the Navy-yard firemen was run over by a hose-carriage and his ankle broken.

By this fire about 200 persons, male and female, who were employed in the building, have been thrown out of employment. The loss cannot fall short of $400,000. The building itself cost $100,000, and the 400-horse power Corliss engine cost $40,000 before it was set up. Besides this the machinery used in the manufacture of oil and gunny cloth was worth fully $250,000. The loss on stock is trifling, as the linseed-cake on hand had recently been shipped, so that there was but comparatively little remaining, and the gunny cloth in the rooms did not exceed 200 rolls. There was a loss also of a few thousands in the upper building, where the stock was damaged by water, and slight damage was received by the oil-sheds below. The insurance was $350,000. This, we were told by a gentleman connected with the establishment, is wholly in New-York and London offices. Others, however, say it is widely scattered, while we are assured that the Monitor Insurance Company of Boston has $2,500. The members of the Tudor Company are the heirs of the late FREDERICK TUDOR, and CHAS. H. MINOT and BENJ. F. FIELD.

Incendiary Fire at Allegheny, Penn.—A Rag Warehouse and Stable Destroyed—Three Dwellings Partially Burned—Narrow Escape of the Inmates.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle, July 18.

This morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable belonging to JAMES B. JONES, and located on the south side of Isabella-street, between Sandusky and Anderson streets, Fourth Ward, Allegheny. The fire was first discovered in the hay-loft, and had already obtained considerable headway. From the stable the flames communicated to a building used for storing rags, on the west side of the stable, and also communicated about the same time to one of the Fourth Ward taverns, immediately adjoining on the east side. The tavern was also owned by Mr. JONES, and was built in the shape of a double L, with the main front on Anderson-street and the sides facing on River-avenue and Isabella-street. The extreme ends of the wing on Isabella-street were occupied as tenants by Mrs. GOULD and Mrs. ROSE, and a small building adjoining the tavern on the River-avenue wing was occupied by Mrs. ROBINSON. As soon as the flames communicated to the house occupied by Mrs. GOULD, they spread with the rapidity of lightning, and as the tavern and tenements were all under one roof, the entire building was enveloped in flames. In less than eight minutes after the alarm had been given, the entire Fire Department was in service; but so rapid was the progress of the flames, owing to the combustible character of the buildings and contents, that it was feared that the efforts of the firemen would be ineffectual in extinguishing them until the building was entirely destroyed. The main portion of the tavern building was saved, although the roof was burned and the wings entirely destroyed. The inmates of Mrs. GOULD's house were awakened by the flames bursting through the rear windows, and had barely time to escape. The furniture of the tavern and other tenements were all removed, although in a damaged condition. At the time the fire broke out there was a pony, two mules and a cow in the stable. The mules and the cow were roasted alive, but the pony was rescued after having been severely scorched. All the buildings, as well as the mules and cow belonged to Mr. JONES. The owner is at present absent in the country, and we could not ascertain his loss. He is insured for a considerable amount. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as no person had been in the stable since last evening. Some six weeks since, an effort was made to fire the same premises. But for the efficient services of the firemen, a most disastrous conflagration might have ensued, as BOYLE's lumber-yard is immediately adjoining the stable, on the west side.

Incendiarism in West Virginia—A Vigilance Committee Organized.

The Wheeling (West Virginia) *Register* of the 15th inst., has the following: "The usually quiet City of South Wheeling is greatly excited over two attempts made by incendiaries to set fire to property there. Some time about midnight of Friday last, Sergeant SCHULTZ saw a man moving very suspiciously in the neighborhood of the wash-house in the rear of the residence of J. H. HOBBS, Esq., and he attempted to crawl up and capture him, but the rascal saw him and fled. The Sergeant then gave chase but the fellow was too fleet for him and escaped. An examination of the premises showed that the villain had selected a spot for his operations where he could get up a big fire in a short time, and that he had the kindling already to touch a match to when frightened off. On Saturday night an attempt was made to set fire to WILSON's saw-mill, as we are informed, and all the necessary preparations were made for a big fire. For some reason the torch was not applied. On Saturday night the citizens of South Wheeling held a meeting and appointed a committee with power to send for ropes and other fixtures, so as to make short work of the rascals if they should be captured. Measures looking to so much-to-be-wished a consummation were perfected. We trust they may be successful."

The New Water-Works at St. Louis—Completion of the Reservoirs.

From the St. Louis Dispatch, July 16.

When, in the month of December, 1867, work was begun on the new reservoir at Bissell's Point, it was anticipated that the undertaking would be completed last October. Delays, however, arose in consequence of not obtaining stone, but the work has at last been brought to a successful termination. The reservoirs at Bissell's Point were completed early this week. Each one of them is 300 by 600 feet, with a depth of 21 feet. The floor, or bottom, is 20 inches thick, built of timbers filled in with concrete. Upon this floor there is concrete 18 inches thick, above which there is a brick floor 9 inches thick. Two reservoirs were finished about a year ago. The contractors were Messrs. T. M. HACKETT & Co., the contract price being $450,000. The storage reservoir on Compton Hill, corner of Grand and Lafayette avenues, was also completed on Monday evening, when the last stone was laid. The contractors are MURPHY, HENDERSON & Co., and the contract price was [illegible]. The reservoir is 880 feet in length, 300 feet in breadth, as measured along the top of the inside slope. The basin is separated by a division wall 11 feet thick at the base, and 26 feet in height. There are two chambers at either end, one for influx and the other for the flowing out of water. In the division wall and chambers there are about 5,000 cubic yards of rubble masonry; about 6,000 cubic yards in the slope paving the reservoir, and 50,000 cubic yards of clay muddle, which forms the bottom, and which is carried up in a wall through the center of the embankment. About 7,300 yards of concrete were used in the bottom, and also under the foundation of the center wall. The capacity of the reservoir is estimated at 60,000,000 gallons. The earth work amounted to 200,000 cubic yards. A grand celebration of the completion of the work is in progress at Bissell's as we go to press. There are several hundred of our citizens present, and every prominent or well-known man has been invited to attend. Among those invited by the builders to give the work their inspection, were the Board of Water Commissioners, the Merchants' Exchange, the Board of Trade, the City Council, the County Court, the Press, &c. The work will receive a careful scrutiny, after which a bounteous feast will be in order. That the latter will be a success it is needless to say, but as an illustration of its gigantic proportions we may say that there are one thousand bottles of wine and a load of ice on the premises. Mr. GEORGE MILFORD, of the firm of MILFORD & BOYLE, is setting the lunch, and we saw four wagon-loads of provisions leave his place this afternoon.

Fearful Scene at a Ball—Two Men Stabbed by a Desperado.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 18.

L. FEHRMANN, a saloon-keeper on Ludlow-avenue, near EBERHARDT's distillery, in Cumminsville, has recently had a two-story frame house put up adjoining his saloon. On Saturday evening, the floor being laid, it was arranged that the prospective beer saloon should be dedicated in the usual manner by having a dance, accompanied by the usual quantity of beer. Everything went along smoothly, all participating in the festivities without any disagreeable interruptions. Toward 1 o'clock, two or three individuals—OTTO DIRR, PETER LEUHOFF and another—grew tired of the German dances, and seemed determined to stop the ladies from waltzing by getting in the middle of the floor and persisting in introducing quadrilles, &c. FREDERICK DIETERT and FRITZ BRUCKMANN (of the brewery firm of BRUCKMANN & FOX) attempted to expostulate with the trio, and informed them that as soon as the waltz was over they should have their quadrilles, &c. But they were not in the mood to listen to reason, and vociferated that they must have an American dance right off. FRED. SHAMBERGER, and employe of the Ludlow-avenue Brewery, then attempted to persuade the noisy fellows to wait awhile, when OTTO DIRR drew a knife and made a savage thrust at him. SHAMBERGER retreated toward the door, and by so doing no doubt saved his own life, as he received three cuts in one of his coat-sleeves. DIRR then turned round, and with a desperate effort launched the six-inch blade into BRUCKMANN's back, below the left shoulder-blade, and in the thrust turned the knife entirely round, making a frightful wound. DIRR then assaulted DIETERT with the knife, inflicting six flesh-wounds in the back, besides one in the small of the back, more serious than all the rest. DIETERT also received a severe cut over the right eye, and one under the eye. The dance broke up as soon as the disturbance occurred, and DIRR shied off toward his boarding-house, knife in hand, threatening to use it on any one who should attempt to arrest him. After allowing him sufficient time to get into bed, the Cumminsville night Police were hunted up, three of whom went forthwith to VAL. NICHOLAS' place on the Avenue, nearly opposite the Mayor's Office, where he was found ensconced in bed, and the knife with him, partly covered with blood. He made no resistance, and was accordingly marched over to the Station-house and locked up.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A select company of fully 1,000 ladies and gentlemen left the foot of Chambers-street at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, by special train over the Erie Railroad, to attend Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER's great auction sale, at Woodridge, N. J. The property—belonging to F. KOHRBERTZ, a prominent German banker of this City—is pleasantly situated on a high ridge adjoining the village of Carlstadt. The streets had all been opened and graded, and every lot was attractive and ready for immediate improvement. The bidding was prompt and spirited from the beginning to the end of the sale. Fully 400 lots were sold, realizing the handsome sum of $[illegible]. Below we give particulars.

There was nothing doing at the Exchange Sales-rooms, in Broadway yesterday. The following private sales of New-Jersey property have recently been made by A. D. MELLICK & BRO.:

Orange.	
2 houses and lots, Junction Station	$32,000
Farm of 135 acres	28,000
6½ acres in Llewellyn Park	17,000
Dwelling and 2 lots, Walnut-st.	17,000
12 acres unimproved, Sandford-st.	15,000
Newark.	
House and lot, Doughty-st.	$5,800
1 lot, Doughty-st., 25x100	1,000
Branchville.	
Hotel and 3 acres of land	$25,000
Scotch Plains.	
Farm of 80 acres	$24,000
Bergen Point.	
13 2-10 lots, Avenue A	$12,020
Millstone.	
Farm of 211 acres	$21,500
Farm of 102 acres	14,000
Farm of 50 acres	6,000
Somerville.	
Farm of 111 acres	$9,000
Plainfield.	
Farm of 29 62-100 acres	$5,500
Roselle.	
House and 1 acre	$6,000

The Messrs. MELLICK have also sold the house No. 15 West Fiftieth-street, in this City, (furnished,) for $35,000.

Hon. WM. M. TWEED has purchased thirteen acres of land on Mill Road, Greenwich, Conn., for which he paid $32,500, cash, to FREDERICK MEAD.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

WOODRIDGE, N. J.

By Johnson & Miller.

BLOCK NO. 1.	
2 lots, Nos. 1 and 2 South-st. and Terrace-av., 25x100, each	$260
2 lots, Nos. 3 and 4 Terrace-av., 25x105, each	240
2 lots, Nos. 25 and 26 South and 1st-sts., 25x100, each	240
2 lots, Nos. 23 and 24 1st-st., 25x100, each	240
2 lots, Nos. 5 and 6 Terrace-av., 25x112, each	240
2 lots, Nos. 7 and 8 Terrace-av., 25x115, each	240
1 lot, No. 9 Terrace-av., 25x125	265
1 lot, No. 18 1st-st., 25x100	265
2 lots, Nos. 19 and 20 1st-st., 25x100, each	215
2 lots, Nos. 21 and 22 1st-st., 25x100, each	210
BLOCK NO. 2.	
2 lots, Nos. 27 and 28 1st-st., 25x100, each	$200
2 lots, Nos. 29 and 30 1st-st., 25x100, each	160
2 lots, Nos. 31 and 32 1st-st., 25x100 each	160
2 lots, Nos. 33 to 35 1st-st., 25x100, each	150
4 lots, Nos. 36 to 42 Main-av., 25x100, each	205
4 lots, Nos. 44 to 47 2d-st., 25x100, each	175
5 lots, Nos. 48 to 52 2d-st., 25x100, each	135
Mansion, ice-house, stables and 6 acres land	17,250
BLOCK NO. 3.	
4 lots, Nos. 63 to 66 Main-av., 25x100, each	$160
4 lots, Nos. 85 to 88 Main-av., 25x100, each	115
BLOCK NO. 4.	
4 lots, Nos. 67 to 70 Main-av., 25x100, each	$125
4 lots, Nos. 91 to 94 Main-av., 25x100, each	110
2 lots, Nos. 61 and 62 2d-st., 25x100, each	110
2 lots, Nos. 59 and 60 2d-st., 25x100, each	110
3 lots, Nos. 55 to 58 2d-st., 25x100, each	110
4 lots, Nos. 99 to 102 3d-st., 25x100, each	100
6 lots, Nos. 103 to 108 3d-st., 25x100, each	100
3 lots, Nos. 71 to 73 2d-st., 25x100, each	95
4 lots, Nos. 73 to 76 2d-st., 25x100, each	80
4 lots, Nos. 75 to 80 2d-st., 25x100, each	80
2 lots, Nos. 89 and 90 2d-st., 25x100, each	80
6 lots, Nos. 81 to 86 2d-st., 25x100, each	80
BLOCK NO. 6.	
4 lots, Nos. 123 to 126 Main-av. and 3d-st., 25x100, each	$125
8 lots, Nos. 147 to 149 Main-av. and 4th-st., 25x100 each	125
20 lots, Nos. 127 to 146 3d-st., 25x100, each	100
4 lots, Nos. 119 to 122 Main-av. and 3d-st., 25x100, each	110
4 lots, Nos. 151 to 154 Main-av. and 4th-st., 25x100	105
BLOCK NO. 5.	
4 lots, Nos. 115 to 118 3d-st., each 25x100, each	$95
6 lots, Nos. 109 to 114 3d-st., each 25x100, each	100
10 lots, Nos. 155 to 164 4th-st., each 25x100, each	75
BLOCK NO. 7.	
10 lots, Nos. 165 to 174 4th-st., each 25x100, each	$65
10 lots, Nos. 211 to 220 5th-st., each 25x100, each	85
8 lots, Nos. 175 to 207 Main-av. and 4th and 5th sts., each 25x100, each	70
BLOCK NO. 8.	
8 lots, Nos. 188 to 208 Main-av. 4th and 5th sts., each 25x100, each	$75
10 lots, Nos. 188 to 192 4th-st., each 25x100, each	60
10 lots, Nos. 198 to 202 5th-st., each 25x100, each	50
BLOCK NO. 10.	
4 lots, Nos. 226 to 229 Main-av. and 5th-st., each 25x100, each	$80
4 lots, Nos. 230 to 262 Main-av. and 6th-st., each 25x100, each	135
10 lots, Nos. 239 to 248 5th-st., each 25x100, each	100
10 lots, Nos. 249 to 258 6th-st., each 25x100, each	100
1 plot, B, Alpine-sweep and 6th-st., 120x180x102	160
BLOCK NO. 9.	
4 lots, Nos. 265 to 268 6th-st., each 25x100, each	$110
4 lots, Nos. 221 to 224 Main-av., each 25x100, each	120
10 lots, Nos. 267 to 276 6th-st., each 25x100, each	110
10 lots, Nos. 231 to 230 5th-st., each 25x100, each	100
1 plot, A, Alpine-sweep, 150x121x100	150
Cottage and 2 lots, 7th-st. and Alpine-sweep, 100x125x100	2,200
1 plot, No. 272 7th-st., 50x131x150	500
2 plots, Nos. 373 and 374 7th-st., 50x130x181, each	540
1 plot, No. 375 7th-st., 50x200x167	535

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Hawthorne-st. and Vermilyea-av., s. w. corner, 100x100	
Academy-st. and Post-av., n. e. corner, 100x100	$5,700
Vermilyea-av. and Emerson-st., s. w. corner, 100x100	
Pike-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Madison-st., 25x80	5,000
Rivington-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Willet-st., 25x100	12,000
Willet-st., w. s., 63 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 27x95	
10th-st., s. s., 243 ft. w. of Avenue D, 25x92.3	24,000
24th-st., n. s., 53 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16x98.9	10,000
33d-st. and 5th-av., n. w. corner, 15x97	30,000
57th-st., n. s., 318.9 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18.9x100.5	nom.
57th-st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.10	25,000
77th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2	3,000
80th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Avenue A, 100x102.2	3,000
80th-st., n. s., 256 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x102.2	4,550
120th-st., n. s., 99.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x100.10	3,000
128th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 150x99.11	10,000
209th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x99.11	2,500
210th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x99.11	
5th-av. and 94th-st., n. e. corner, 102.2x125	102,000
Avenue D, w. s., between 12th and 13th sts., 206.6x463	
Avenue D, e. s., thence running n. from center line 12th to 13th sts., thence e. to Tompkins-st., thence s. to 12th-st., thence w. to Tompkins-st., thence s. along Tompkins-st. to 12th-st., thence w. to e. s. of Avenue D	155,000
Vermilyea-av. and Academy-st., n. e. corner, 175x200x50x187.9x100x25x150	7,420
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Bainbridge-st., s. s., 197 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 47x70.11	$1,000
Centre-st., s. w. s., 188 ft. s. w. of Johnson-av., 25x100	300
Centre-st., n. e. s., 250 ft. s. w. of Johnson-av., 25x115	
Dean-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100, h. and l.	6,000
Decatur-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 180x100	4,000
Cosciusko-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	1,250
Nassau-st., n. s., 78.9 ft. w. of Adams-st., 43.6x105, Q. C.	1,200
Sumpter-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 25x100	400
Willow-st., No. 58, 25x100, h. and l.	15,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 40x80	
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100	2,400
Lorrimer-st., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 20x10	
2d-place, s. s., 200 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x133.5	20,000
2d-place, n. s., 220 ft. w. of Court-st., 45x100	5,000
13th-st., s. s., 422.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100	3,500
14th-st., n. s., 280.5 ft. e. of 4th-av., 13.8x100, h. and l.	600
20th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100	
Conklin-av., n. w. s., 263.9 ft. n. e. of Canarsie-av., 50x104.5	450
Dekalb-av., s. s., 22.7 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 18x80.5	10,000
Gates-av. and Downing-st., n. w. cor., 20.6x89.9	9,000
Gates-av. and Franklin-av., s. w. cor., 90x200	20,000
Lewis-av., 125 ft. e. of Gates-av., 32.5 ft. n. of —— (rear lot,) 30.6x25x25	300
Willoughby-av., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 100x100	3,375
RICHMOND COUNTY.	
Castleton.	
Borneo, Monroe and Montgomery avs., 25x100, ½ share	$700
Borneo, Monroe and Montgomery avs., 25x100, ¼ share	750
New-Brighton.	
Lots Nos. 25, 68 and 70, J. S. Westervelt's property, Sheriff's sale	$1,100
Madison-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100	650
Northfield.	
Monroe-st., lots Nos. 220 and 221, Lowville, 50x100	$730
Morning Star road, w. s., lots Nos. 266 and 267, Lowville, 50x125	720
Westfield.	
Quarantine and Amboy road, Elizabeth Doty's, ½ acre, ¼ share	$400
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Greenburg.	
Clinton-av. and Croton Aqueduct, n. e. corner, 20x100	$3,000
New-Rochelle.	
Avenue E, w. s., adjoining New-Haven Railroad, Mary M. Dunscomb's	$25,000
Rye.	
Lot No. 3, map Cottage Park, 1 86-100 acres	$4,500
West Farms.	
Berrian-av., w. s., lots Nos. 3, 4, 5, Fordham, 100x124	$6,000
Prospect-av., e. s., adjoining above, 50x100	
Yonkers.	
Prescott-st., n. w. s., adjoining G. Benson's, 50x108	$1,200
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Catharine-st., w. s., 120 ft. n. of Court-st., 20x100	$8,000
Bruen and Elm sts., n. e. corner, 55x130	10,000
Bruen-st., s. s., 120 ft. s. of Greene-st., 20x85	
Spruce-st., s. s., 66 ft. from Broome-st., 25x102.3	600
Wickliffe-st., e. s., 171 ft. n. of Academy-st., 40.6x121.3	6,000
South 8th-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of 12th-av., 25x100	125
12th-av., s. s., 25 ft. e. of South 10th-st., 25x100	125
Morris and Essex Railroad-av., n. s., 425 ft. e. of High-st., 35x140.5x45x25x160, and plot adjoining, ½ share	6,000
Old road to Clinton Plank-road, 25x100	600
Plot adjoining, 25x100	
East Orange.	
Washington-st., w. s., adjoining C. Halsey's, 50x219.2	$2,250
Old road from Bloomfield to Orange, 50x100	500
Montclair.	
Newark and Pompton Pike, s. w. s., 25x121	$2,450
Valley road, s. s., adjoining J. Williams' lot, 25x165	2,500

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE house for sale, containing eleven rooms, very well finished, and having bath, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements. Grounds comprise about one acre, situated on one of the best avenues in the town; coach-house and stable. Price, $9,000; $1,500 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for five years. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 348 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M. Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS, COUNTRY-seats and farms for sale in every part of Orange and Essex Counties. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, Orange, or No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FAIRFIELD, CONN.—TO LEASE FOR two years, during the owner's absence in Europe, an elegant country-seat, furnished, with garden and pleasure-grounds of seven acres, in the village of Fairfield, Conn., with a farm of twenty acres adjoining, if desired. Apply to SAMUEL GLOVER, No. 67 William-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT and the top floor of No. 169 West Houston-st. Apply on premises.

TO LET—NO. 327 EAST 18TH-ST., NEAR Stuyvesant-square; three-story high-stoop house; rent only $1,300.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, by a strictly private family of three adults; rent not to exceed $200 or $225 per month; security given. Address Box No. 4,700 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

HO! LOT-BUYERS, HO! FOR WEST NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND. GREAT AUCTION SALE. BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY. CHARMING LOCATION. FREE EXCURSION BY STEAM-BOAT AND CARRIAGES. COLLATION ON GROUNDS. JOHNSON & MILLER

Will positively sell without limit, at 3 o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, JULY 26, ON THE PREMISES, WEST NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, 120 OF THE CHOICEST VILLA PLOTS in the vicinity of New-York, on easy and accommodating terms.

Merchants, clerks, and business men make a note of this fact.

The property to be sold is only thirty minutes from Wall-st., New-York. It is beautifully situated on CASTLETON, SHAWMUT, FAIRMONT AND FOREST AVS., in the immediate vicinity of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, and the palatial residences of L. T. Hoyt, J. C. Henderson, G. H. Kissell, George Francis Shaw, G. William Curtiss, Drake De Kay, Charles E. Meigs, Rufus K. Delafield, and many more of our most prominent citizens. The ground is high, commanding extended water views. The streets are all graded. Every lot is ready for immediate improvement. The auctioneers positively announce that the sale will be absolute in every particular.

HOW TO GO.

Take boat of the North Shore, Staten Island Ferry, at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, July 26, from Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts.

For maps, tickets and other information, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight. PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand. INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities. COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

BOGERT & WHITE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 12 Broad-st., New-York.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York. Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Eight per Cent. Land Grant Mortgage Bonds of the above-named road. The lands of the Company have recently been put in market, and at prices that will nearly, if not quite, pay off these Bonds, which are receivable at par in payment for lands sold. Sales of lands for the month of June were about $40,000. For further particulars, apply to CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

Effingham Townsend,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
Chas. E. Swords,	John B. Wills,
D. Henry Haight,	Preston H. Hodges,
Amos R. Eno,	Walter Barnes,
John Watson,	Henry Coffin,
Samuel Willets,	John D. Griffen,
Don Alonzo Cushman,	Chas. H. Isham,
Uriah J. Smith,	Wm. Palen,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,	James B. Ames, Jr.
John Scott Boyd,	Egbert A. Clark.
Israel Corse.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President. JOHN BARRY, Secretary. NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold. FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX. THE BALANCE OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000 First Mortgage Bonds OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY Railroad Company, NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

These are a 30-year sinking fund loan, issued only upon a completed road, and bear eight per cent. interest in gold, payable on the 15th August and 15th February, in New-York, London or Frankfort, and are free from tax. These bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupons or registered, and secured by an absolute and only mortgage upon the line, including all descriptions of rolling stock and equipments. This road is 111 miles in length, the largest portion of which is completed and successfully operated in the daily running of regular trains, the earnings of which are now in excess of the interest liabilities on this issue of bonds; over $1,500,000 has already been expended upon this road from Stock Subscriptions and Donations. The Company are entirely free from debt. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish pamphlets, maps, and all information. Price, 97½ and accrued interest in Currency.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. TANNER & CO., NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York. DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

1st Mortgage 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, Guaranteed by the State of Alabama, FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS OF THE St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co. Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application. W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No. 54 Pine-st. TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Guaranteed by the State of Georgia, Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS. HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS, NO. 94 BROADWAY, Transact A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS. JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York. Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, (Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of New-York,) "EQUITABLE LIFE" BUILDING, BROADWAY, CORNER OF CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

EMIL SAUER, President. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier, (over fifteen years Cashier of the Chatham National Bank, New-York.) The GERMAN AMERICAN BANK will commence business on MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1870, with a CASH CAPITAL of $1,000,000, subject to increase to $15,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, of Bowen Brothers, Chicago. ADOLPH ENGLER, of Kremelberg & Co. GEORGE FRITZ, of Strasburger, Fritz and Pfeiffer. JOHN R. GARDNER, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co. MARCELLUS HARTLEY, of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham. WILSON G. HUNT. GER. JANSSEN, of Janssen, Schmidt & Duperti. FRED. KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. A. KLINGENBERG, of Kittel, Klingenberg & Co. LEO LEHMANN, of Budge, Schiff & Co. M. E. LEVIN. FREDERICK M. MAAS. F. MEISSNER, of Meissner, Ackermann & Co. EDWARD PRIESS, of Batjer & Co. DAVID SALOMON. EMIL SAUER, late Kamlah, Sauer & Co. JOSEPH SELIGMAN, of J. & W. Seligman & Co. L. J. STIASTNY, of Batjer & Co. W. G. TAAKS, of Baltzer & Taaks. FREDERICK VILMAR.

O. E. WOOD, 23 NASSAU-ST., Offers for sale the following first-class Railroad and Municipal Bonds: ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD, indorsed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due in 1885. LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, due 1898, 7 per cent. first mortgage. SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAND GRANT, 3,000 acres per mile, April and October, 8 per cent., free. COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY SINKING FUND, 7 per cent., road now earning more than interest on bonds and stock. ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, six years, 7 per cent.; interest April and October in New-York. NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, six years, 7 per cent., February and August. ESSEX COUNTY (N. J.) WAR BONDS, 7 per cent. NEW-JERSEY STATE WAR 6 per cent. Bonds. NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TOWN BONDS.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

LOST OR STOLEN—TWO BONDS, $1,000 each, Brooklyn City Six Per Cent. Atlantic-avenue Improvement Bonds, Nos. 183 and 184. Principal payable Dec. 31, 1872. All persons are cautioned against negotiating or purchasing the same. J. T. BRUSH, JOHN C. SMITH, H. N. BRUSH, Executors, &c., of Conklin Brush, deceased. No. 13 WILLOUGHBY-ST., BROOKLYN, July 20, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent. TOWN BONDS, AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns: NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County; BEDMINSTER, Somerset County; BERNARD, Somerset County; In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 25 years to run. AT 85. Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to PARKER & LAWRENCE, BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL STREET.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. R. P. BOODY. HENRY H. BOODY & CO., Bankers AND Railway Agents, No. 12 Wall-st. New-York. Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS. N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits. New-York, May 2, 1870.

EIGHT PER CENT BONDS OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER, STATE OF MISSOURI. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. The railroad for which these bonds are issued has just been leased by a branch of the CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD, and will be finished and running by early Spring. Entire indebtedness of each county, $200,000, being amount of bonds issued for above road, of which there remains at this date unsold but about $25,000 of each county, which we still offer at "75 and accrued interest." Further particulars furnished by application at our office. GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, NO. 16 WALL-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY. CAPITAL - $1,000,000. DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000. PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT. PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER. THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST. DARIUS R. MANGAM, President. S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS. FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Southern and Western County and Town Bonds WANTED BY W. S. FIELDING, No. 65 Wall-st.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 80 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST. HOWES & MACY, Bankers, NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

REMOVAL. Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 32 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel. Letters for travelers received and forwarded. New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIANA STATE STOCKS. Notice having heretofore been given to holders of Indiana Five Per Cent. State Stocks, issued under an act of the General Assembly of said State, entitled "An act to provide for the Funded Debt of the State of Indiana, and for the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," approved Jan. 19, 1846, and an act supplementary thereto, approved Jan. 27, 1847, that said stocks would be paid in full, on presentation at the agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1870, such holders are therefore hereby notified that the interest on said stocks will cease on the 1st day of September, 1870, and that the said stocks should be presented for payment on or before that date, at the office of the agent of State, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. By order of the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners. J. C. BURNETT, Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES. FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency, and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 33 Broad-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 361 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

SHEET-IRON, RUSSIA, BELGIUM, patent-polished, imitation Russia, "R. G." American charcoal and common iron. Also, slightly stained Russia sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 253 Water-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 30th June, as follows: On sums of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND UNDER, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and On sums exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 18th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. GEO. F. THOMAE, President. WM. NELSON, Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 76 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE. THIS BANK HAS BEEN ORGANIZED for the convenience of depositors, and is open every day, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. for the reception and payment of money. Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 upward. Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1. JOHN P. WHITE, President. GEORGE T. JACKSON, First Vice-President. WM. H. BEERS, Second Vice-President. FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 237 BROADWAY, entrance on PARK-PLACE. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, also an extra Dividend at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. PETER CUMMING, Acct. WADE B. WORRALL, Secy.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1. R. H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES SEITZ and FRANK A. SEITZ.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of two certain orders of the United States District Court, dated respectively July 14, 1870, and July 15, 1870, I will sell at public auction the personal property of the bankrupts above named, seized by me under a warrant in bankruptcy as follows, viz.: On July 19, 1870, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by J. H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers, at the private residence, north-east corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., the entire household furniture in said dwelling-house, consisting of beds, bedding, silver-plated ware, kitchen, dining-room, parlor, and chamber furniture, books, &c., together with 2 horses, 2 wagons, 1 sets of harness, 1 sleigh and robe. Also, at No. 112 Pearl-st., on July 20, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., I will sell by J. H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers, 34 cases and 14 bales, containing leaf tobacco, 1 iron safe, 1 desk, and other office fixtures and furniture. (Signed,) GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal. Dated JULY 16, 1870.

The sale as above advertised of 34 cases and 14 bales, containing leaf tobacco, 1 iron safe, 1 desk, and other office fixtures, and furniture, and 1 horse and harness, is hereby adjourned to Friday, July 22, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 112 Pearl-st. (Signed,) GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal. Dated JULY 19, 1870.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer. THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY WILL SELL 80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer. BY T. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, Thursday, July 21, at 11 o'clock, within their store: 70 cases fresh Lisbon Oranges; 321 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons; 182 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons—all landing ex-steamers.

JOSEPH BEGMAN & CO., Auctioneers. FRIDAY, JULY 22, AT 10 A. M., AT the sales-room, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn: Large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, bedding, china, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets, &c.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 34 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1870. JULIETTE RAYMOND, E. D. MORGAN, Administrators. ja27-lawómTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. GAYNOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Robert Gillen, Attorney, No. 30 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 3d day of February, 1870. CHARLOTTE A. GAYNOR, Executrix. EDWARD F. GAYNOR, Executor. f10-lawómTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Mahlon Apgar, one of the Executors, No. 78 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 27th day of June, 1870. MARY ELIZABETH ANDREWS, MAHLON APGAR, SAMUEL TOOKE. je30-lawómTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER I. NEVIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 11 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1870. GEORGE L. NEVIUS, JOHN F. NEVIUS, Executors, &c. je30-lawómTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALIBURTON FALES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 24 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of June, 1870. SAML. W. BRIDGHAM, Executor. je9-lawómTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH DIXON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1870.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1869. AVERY T. BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAINT ROSE REYNAL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 67 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1870. JEAN PIERRE JULES REYNAL, Executor. mh17-lawómTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOOD GIBSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office at the store of Wood Gibson, Jr., No. 758 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1870. JAMES BLAKLEY, Executor. mh17-lawómTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 21 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of June, 1870. ROBERT W. BOOTMAN, Administrator, &c. je23-lawómTh*

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 25 years, to all of which have been a speciality, enables him to thoroughly and permanently cure all cases of no charge. Office 15 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VENEERS. GEO. W. READ & CO. have just received per recent steamers an importation of Amboine and Hungarian Ash to be sold to the trade in large lots, either in the log or in the veneer. Also a full assortment of everything in their line. Nos. 186 to 200 Lewis-st. [partly illegible]

SALE OF PEWS.—THE FOLLOWING pews on the lower floor of the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church will be sold at auction at 12 o'clock July 28, at the church, for arrears of taxes, viz.: Nos. 2, 17, 32, 44, 46, 50, 52, 65, 93, 128, 136, 146, 150, 165, 18, 41, 167. By order of the Board of Trustees. J. JAY GRIFFIN, Clerk.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870. The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on demand. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next, and reopened on July 22. A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office. All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED? OFFICE OF THE BUTCHERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., Junction of Chatham-square, Worth and Mott sts. NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870. The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. payable Aug. 1, 1870. Transfer-books closed from July 21 to Aug. 1, 1870. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, BUFFALO, July 14, 1870. At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held at its office this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., free of tax, was declared, payable on demand. New-York stockholders will be paid at the branch office, No. 120 Broadway. C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND. OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND. CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., (free of tax,) payable on demand. JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870. The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1870. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY. PITTSBURG, July 13, 1870. The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 38, of THREE per Cent. on the capital stock, payable Monday, 18th inst. A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND. ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870. The usual EIGHT (8) PER CENT. Semi-annual Dividend is this day declared payable Aug. 1. JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1870. AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.: Resolved, That a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, be declared from the net earnings of the Company prior to Aug. 1, 1870, payable on that day at the office of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on the 19th day of July next at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of August next. JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1870. A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after AUGUST 1, free of United States tax. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer-books will be closed from 16th inst. until August 2. By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July inst., after which date, and until the 5th day of August next, the transfer-books will be closed. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. A. WILEY, JR., Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st August next. Transfer-books will remain closed till 2d August. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870. AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Five per Cent. Dividend, and an extra Five per Cent. Dividend, free of Government tax, was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870. FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 15th of July. O. S. BOGERT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1870. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., PAYABLE ON DEMAND. GEORGE B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., July 14. TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on demand. ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, President.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870. TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 187 BROADWAY, July 14, 1870. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand. CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1870. THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax. H. KIP, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE Stuyvesant Insurance Company have declared their usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on demand at the office No. 132 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870. EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. R. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on demand. D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary. New-York, July 7, 1870.

INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Manhattan, City, Relief, Columbia, Stuyvesant, Sterling, Fulton, Home, Security, and others. E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August. R. BUCK, Cashier.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makes, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!! HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for the same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at KEBBELL'S ware-room, No. 2 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

MILLINERY.

OPENING OF MILLINERY THIS DAY.—Fall and Summer styles Sun Hats and Sea-Sides, Children's Hats, Straw Hats. BINNS' New Millinery, No. 687 Broadway, upstairs. Great display. This is valuable.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
Cambria.......Sat., July 23	Dacian.......Wed., July 27
Anglia.......Sat., July 30	Dorian.......Wed., Aug. 3
Australia.......Sat., Aug. 6	Sidonian.......Wed., Aug. 10
Columbia.......Sat., Aug. 13	Britannia.......Wed., Aug. 17
Europa.......Sat., Aug. 20	Caledonia.......Wed., Aug. 24
India.......Sat., Aug. 27	Iowa.......Wed., Aug. 31

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, July 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Aug. 6, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, July 20	Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 4
Abyssinia, Thurs., July 21	Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10
Scotia, Wednes., July 27	Tarifa, Thursday, Aug. 11
Calabria, Thurs., July 28	China, Wednes., Aug. 17
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3	Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return tickets.....$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M. this THURSDAY, 21st inst. C. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....July 27, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY..Aug. 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, July 23
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT...SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 3
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $80.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at noon. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ERIN, Bragg, Saturday, July 23, at 12 M.
FRANCE, Grogan, Saturday, July 30, at 6 A. M.
ITALY, Grace, Saturday, Aug. 6, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.
HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1870. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.
HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $175. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all accessories for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JULY 21—ARIZONA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Wednesday, July 20.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Tuesday, July 19, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........July 21
MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. EDWARDS..........July 28
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Aug. 4
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—sailing every twenty days from Pier No. 3 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. [illegible], MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.
The well-known [illegible] side-wheel steam-ship RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, now at her dock ready to receive cargo, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
[illegible] ... can always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 32 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIP HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESSMAN, THURSDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 23, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, July 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. R. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.
Five trips daily between New-York and Long Branch via Sandy Hook.
The magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
Jesse Hoyt, 9:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For freight 4 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M. (via Port Monmouth Pier); Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M. (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M. (express.)
Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:30, 10:45 A. M., 12:45, 4:35, 6:30 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 28, N. R.
Fare to Long Branch, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY.
The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of the business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The day line steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¼ and 34th-st. at 8½ A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 27th-st. at 4¼, for passengers only.

PEOPLE'S ALBANY AND TROY LINE—OPENING OF NEW DEPOT.—The steamers of this line formerly having been known as running from Pier No. 40, foot of Canal-st., will hereafter leave their new wharf, the largest in America, Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6¼; fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reduction to BUFFALO and the WEST, SARATOGA and the North. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse cars, will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points on the morning Express Trains, which leave Albany and Troy.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 [illegible].

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 19th......8 A. M.	Tuesday, 19th......12 M.
Wednesday, 20th....8 A. M.	Wednesday, 20th....1 P. M.
Thursday, 21st.....9:30 A. M.	Thursday, 21st.....1:30 P. M.
Friday, 22d.......10:30 A. M.	Friday, 22d.......2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 23d.....12:30 P. M.	Saturday, 23d.....4:30 P. M.
Sunday, 24th.......11 A. M.	Sunday, 24th.......5 P. M.

FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.—Steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. 42, foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 3 P. M., landing at Cold Spring; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., landing at Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. State-rooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for horses and carriages.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 28 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.
I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains for the North, New-Haven, through the week, at 3 A. M. and at 3:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Newburg, landing at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Milton and Esopus. Steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison-st. daily, at 4 P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. JAMES S. THROCKMORTON, leaves Red Bank, daily, at 8 P. M. (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Leave New-York, (foot of Warren-st.,) Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 3 A. M. Saturdays, 12 M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 2, and foot of 27th-st. at 2¼ P. M.

SILVER WARE.

ENGLISH ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE AND CUTLERY.
MAPPIN & WEBB,
Celebrated manufacturers, invite
AMERICANS VISITING ENGLAND
to inspect their unrivaled show-rooms, containing an immense stock of their celebrated manufactures.
ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE
of highest quality and most beautiful design and workmanship.
TEA SERVICES. DINNER SERVICES, and TABLE CUTLERY of every description.
Please note carefully the address:
NOS. 76, 77 AND 78 OXFORD-ST., AND NOS. 71 AND 72 CORNHILL, LONDON.
ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD, and WINSLEY-ST. WORKS, LONDON.
The best illustrated catalogues in the trade.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE.
Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, July 11, 1870.
Sealed proposals to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 5th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.
The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.
Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.
The Commandant of each navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.
The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.
The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorbitant.
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1—Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 12—Leather.
No. 2—Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 3—Cotton Hammock	No. 14—Ox Hides for rope.
Bag and Cot stuff.	No. 15—Brushes.
No. 4—Iron and Steel.	No. 16—Ship Chandlery.
No. 5—Galley Iron.	No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 6—Chain Iron.	No. 18—Stationery.
No. 8—Hardware.	No. 19—Dry Goods.
No. 9—Cooking Utensils.	No. 20—Firewood and Coal.
No. 11—Tin and Zinc.	No. 21—Sand.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.
BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.
Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.
PHILADELPHIA.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
WASHINGTON.
Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20.
NORFOLK.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Classes Nos. 2, 6, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

PROPOSALS
FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER OF WOOD FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870.
Separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock Friday, July 29, 1870, for building one side-wheel steamer of wood, of 280 tons o. m., for the revenue marine service, for the Pacific coast, to be delivered at the port of San Francisco.
Measurements for tonnage to be according to the old Custom-house rule, taking the length on load line from forward part of stem to after part of stern-post, breadth of beam molded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.
General specifications for the above vessel will be furnished bidders on application at Custom-houses at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco.
A guaranteed speed of 12 knots on a trial course of one mile, and 11 knots for six consecutive hours, will be required.
Favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the rate of speed guaranteed in excess of the rate above stipulated.
The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Treasury Department, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.
No bid will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building.
The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by the bidder and competent sureties (certified to be such by some officer known to the Department,) in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) that in the event of the acceptance of each bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by the Department that the bid has been accepted.
The bid should state the sum for which such vessel will be completed and delivered as aforesaid.
Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the vessel.
A copy of the plans and specifications must be inclosed with the bid as evidence as to the object of the proposal.
All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.
Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.
Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a general plan and elevation showing the internal arrangements, with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.
Parties whose bids are accepted will be required to furnish acceptable models, with detailed specifications, before closing contracts.
The vessel must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 wooden vessels for nine years. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.
TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work, as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until MONDAY, July 25, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following work:
No. 1. For paving Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street, with stone blocks.
No. 2. For paving Forsyth-street, from Division to Houston-street, with stone blocks.
No. 3. For paving Charlton-street, from Macdougal to West-street, with stone blocks.
No. 4. For paving Eightieth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 5. For paving Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 6. For paving Forty-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue.
No. 7. For paving McDougal-street, from Spring to Eighth-street, with stone blocks.
No. 8. For paving Thirty-ninth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 9. For sewer in Fortieth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.
No. 10. For sewer in Clinton-street, from Stanton to Rivington-street.
No. 11. For sewer in First-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-street.
No. 12. For sewer in Sixty-fifth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
No. 13. For sewer in Oak-street, from James to Oliver-street.
No. 14. For sewer in Centre-street, from Broome to Grand-street.
No. 15. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Worth-street, from Chatham-square to Baxter-street.
No. 16. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Tenth-avenue, from Manhattan-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street.
No. 17. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Seventy-second-street, from Third-avenue to East River.
No. 18. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Second-avenue to Eighth-avenue.
No. 19. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Sixtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
No. 20. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River.
No. 21. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Eighty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
No. 22. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Twenty-second-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.
TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals for building Stone Bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on site of King's Bridge.—Proposals for the above, inclosed in sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for building Stone Bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on site of King's Bridge," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 25, 1870, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read, and the award of the contract made as soon thereafter as practicable.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, July 14, 1870.

PROPOSALS
FOR A STEAM PROPELLER OF WOOD FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.
COAST SURVEY OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1870.
Separate and sealed proposals will also be received at this office until noon, July 30, for building the steam propeller of wood for Coast Survey Service, of the size of 230 tons O. M.
The conditions to be the same as those stated for an iron vessel, as advertised under date of June 22, as far as applicable.
Specifications and general plans will be furnished bidders on application to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1870.
PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER FOR THE REVENUE MARINE.
The bids for the construction of an iron steam propeller of 350 tons, opened in this Department June 28, being considered unsatisfactory, separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock on Friday, 29th July, 1870, for the construction of a steam propeller of wood, of 350 tons. General plans, conditions and specifications can be obtained from the Collectors of Customs at Portland, [illegible], Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Renewed proposals are also invited for the same steamer of iron, upon the same plans, conditions and specifications as were issued June 1.
No bids will be considered except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.
BAHAMAS MAIL CONTRACT.
Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 15th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.
The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, i. e., exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.
A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.
The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,
G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., July 14, 1870.
WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE received until the 23d inst., for the delivery on the north wharf, at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities of Coal, of the best quality.
1,000 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size, Lackawanna.
100 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) Chestnut, Lackawanna.
300 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size, Pittston.
1,000 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) stove size, Pittston.
Name of coal, and price of each kind, stated separately.
The coal must be delivered between the 1st of August and the 15th of September next.
Facilities (not including men for unloading) will be furnished.
Proposals to be addressed to
TULLY MCCREA, Captain and Brevet-Major U. S. Army, Quartermaster M. A.

NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 11, 1870.
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE Chief of Ordnance, bids will be received until the 10th of August for the following kinds and amounts (more or less) of scrap metals at this Armory, viz.:
120,000 pounds coarse scrap Wrought Iron.
5,000 pounds trimmings Wrought Iron.
300,000 pounds turnings gun-barrel Wrought Iron.
200,000 pounds millings Wrought Iron.
11,000 pounds coarse scrap Steel.
2,000 pounds trimmings Steel.
40,000 pounds scrap Cast-iron (30,000 pounds of old furnace plates.)
30,000 pounds scrap Cast-iron, burned.
4,000 pounds Old Boiler Flues, 3 inches diameter, 180 in number.
2 pieces of Boilers, with tubing.
The bids will be indorsed "Proposals for Scrap Metal," and will state the price per pound offered for each kind. The right to reject any and all bids, should they be unsatisfactory, is reserved.
Further information may be obtained on application to this Armory. J. G. BENTON, Brevet Colonel Commanding.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING VESSELS FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.—Sealed proposals addressed to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C., will be received until noon, Aug. 20, for building one steam propeller of 350 tons, O. M., and one of 70 tons, O. M., of iron.
Also, for two schooners of 90 tons, O. M., of wood.
Bids will be received and considered for building the hulls of the two propellers of wood, and the hulls of the two schooners of iron.
General plans and specifications of the vessels can be had by applying by letter to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, as above.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business or professional school. Term commences Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school.)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 38 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 24 West 51st-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.
No. 620 5th-av.
14TH YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 20.
REV. DR. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 West 39th-st., will re-open TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location, in the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them; the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 8; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 18; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY GRADUATE, COMPETENT to teach piano, singing, Latin, elementary French and English, desires a situation in a seminary. Address N. F. M., Box No. 160 Times Office.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in September should apply NOW. Application forms free. "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 14 Bond-st.

TO TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS IN AUTUMN—Now is the time to apply to American School Institute, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st.

TEACHERS WANTED—TWO CATHOLIC ladies, experienced as teachers, to go to South America. Apply to EDW. F. DAVISON, Consul-General of the Argentine Republic, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New show-rooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 126 and 128 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Marble, and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; best variety in this City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $17, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 625 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

METALS.—TIN AND ROOFING PLATES, charcoal and coke, sheet-iron, zinc, wire, solder, sheet-copper and copper bottoms, lead, &c., for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, with large closets, hot and cold water, gas, bath and board for two—$18 to $20 a week; a fine hall room, $7, in the first-class house No. 146 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY WILL let, furnished, rooms on second and third floors, with or without board, to gentlemen and families; House and board first-class. Apply at No. 12 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE obtained at Orange, N. J., in a small private family for five adults, from the 1st of August; terms low; references exchanged. Address A. B. A., Box No. 178 Times Office.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER IN A pleasantly situated house, one hour from City Hall; terms moderate. Address B., Box 171 Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE HOUSE open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CHITTENANGO,
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Madison County, N. Y.—Drawing-room and sleeping-cars, via Hudson River Railroad, from 30th-st. Depot, at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., through, without change, to Chittenango Station. For illustrated circular address Capt. W. D. STEWART, as above, or O. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

SURF HOTEL.
Fire Island.
Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE.
Delightfully located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J., twenty-five miles from New-York. Dr. KENT, proprietor. No. 276 Bleecker-st., New-York.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, baths, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation; is a good cook and also baker; will assist with the washing; no objection to a short distance in the country; has good City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Call at No. 113 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person who is a first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 404 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would assist with children; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 422 3d-av., near 30th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family to do chamber-work and waiting; no objection to go to the country; good reference. Call at No. 280 1st-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general house-work by a smart, capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, respectful and neat; City or country; highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, WILLING to do the plain washing and make herself useful, a situation; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 133 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet-nurse. Call or address NURSE, No. 475 7th-av., third floor, back.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A DRESSMAKER to go out by the day; is a good fitter; and understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 219 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 607 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner of 25th-st., will be found a large selection of first-class servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; no objection to the country, but City preferred; can produce the best of City references from last employer; will be found willing and obliging in every respect. Call or address W. P. D., private stable, No. 133 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young German, (speaks good English,) a situation as coachman, good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; best City reference. Address R. X., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, plain gardener and useful man by an industrious and reliable young man; can milk, work in a garden or about a gentleman's place; testimonials of the highest order; wages moderate. Apply to J. H. HENDRICKSON, 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; a most competent groom and steady driver; good City references from last place, seven years. Address E. M., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; good, careful driver; understands his business perfectly in all its branches; no children; fifteen years' good City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single young man who understands his business thoroughly, and is neat and handy about a place; first-class recommendations. Address M. C., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, without incumbrance, a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener; can milk and will make himself useful; has good references. Address H. B., Westport, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN BERGEN County, N. J., by a single German man as coachman and gardener; one who understands his business; best reference. Address A. MYER, Englewood, New Jersey.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable young man who perfectly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; good careful driver; nine years' references. Address A. B. CAMPBELL, No. 50 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, married, without incumbrance, a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener; can milk, and will make himself useful; has good references. Address H. B., Westport, Conn.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER AND COACHMAN, a situation; single Englishman; understands his business; is civil and obliging; eighteen years in this country; best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 182 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as first-class coachman and groom; would make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; references. Call at No. 6 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; can wait on table; has been in Scotch families for the last six years. Address W. G., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A COACHMAN'S situation; has the best of City reference, and understands his business. Address DAVID BRONSON, Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man not afraid of work in any useful capacity; good reference given. Address T. M., Rutherfurd Park Post-office, N. J.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD education and address, a situation as book-keeper, clerk in a store or hotel, or any department requiring education and trust; is a good penman, quick and accurate at figures, and understands any amount of accounts; can be well recommended; salary not so much an object as a decent situation. Address B., Box No. 184 Times Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT, BY A YOUNG man to learn to tend bar; first-class recommendations. Address JAMES, Box No. 109 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND EXPERIENCED cloak designer, capable of presenting novelties to the finest and largest trade in the country, and able to apply with good results the benefits of foreign facilities, to such a one a permanent and profitable position is offered. Address, giving past experience and full address, Box No. 32 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN GARDENER, single; one willing to make himself otherwise useful. Address, stating wages and references, HUDSON RIVER, Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED—A GIRL (GERMAN PREFERRED) to do general house-work in a small family living out of town. Send address to J. E. R., Box No. 2,285 New-York Post-office.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av., wanted servants experienced, and girls lately landed, for excellent situations in City and county.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. [illegible]. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr. ....Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE ....Manager
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
of the world-renowned
MME. KATHI LANNER
and her incomparable
VIENNOISE
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
First night of a new Comic Ballet Fantastique, in two acts, by Kathi Lanner, with new music, dresses and appointments, entitled
HIRKA.
HIRKA..........KATHI LANNER
Henriette..........Bertha Lind
Baboulin..........G. De Francesco
The new dances, composed by Mme. Lanner, will embrace:
La Felicitation, Pas de Bouquet, Divertissement, Villarecio and Galop, Pas d'Agacerie, Les Sirenes, Variations, Grand Adagio and Grand Finale.
In the second act will be introduced the new GROTTO SCENE, by Maeston, which the management challenge as the finest specimen of scenic art ever witnessed in America.
To commence with the popular Ajax specialty,
THE NATIONS.
GALLIA..........MLLE. ROZE and M. AJAX
CALEDONIA..........MLLE. LUPO
COLUMBIA..........MLLE. ALBERTINA
ITALIA..........MLLES. M. and F. FRANCESCA
HELVETIA..........MLLES. STRUDELLI and CORSI
Seats secured in advance at the Box-office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket Office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
Every evening at 8.
Matinee Saturday at 2.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Seats secured six days in advance.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

THE TURF.

NOTICE.
By consent of all the parties interested in the great double-team race, *Honest Allen* has been substituted in the place of *Lucrece*. R. O. READ, Secretary.

TROTTING
FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.
The fastest single and double horses in the world will contend for the championship at
THE PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS,
THURSDAY, July 21.
Premium and stake, $2,500; for double teams to wagons.
Dan Mace enters..........Kirkwood and Lucrece
Budd Doble enters..........Jessie Wales and Darkness
SAME DAY.
Premium, $2,000; $1,200 to first, $500 to second, $300 to third; for all horses, except Goldsmith Maid and Lady Thorn.
Budd Doble enters..........c. s. Bashaw
M. Roden enters..........b. m. Lady
W. Borst enters..........b. s. Geo. Wilkes
J. Murphy enters..........b. g. Mountain Boy
FRIDAY, July 22.
Premium, $5,000; all to go to the first horse.
Dan Mace enters..........Lady Thorn
Budd Doble enters..........Goldsmith Maid
SAME DAY.
Premium, $1,800; $1,000 to first, $500 to second, $300 to third; for horses that have never beaten 2:28.
O. A. Hickok enters..........b. m. Western Girl
Dan Mace enters..........s. m. Idol
W. Borst enters..........b. g. J. J. Bradley
The above races for the great mile-round double teams were arranged with the view to determine the question of their superiority. Lady Thorn has won the only race that she has started in this Spring, and has trotted in 2:18¼, the best time ever recorded, when more than one horse started. Goldsmith Maid has started in five races this year, and won them all. The double teams have met twice, and trotted ten heats to decide the winners, the black team winning in 2:27¼, the best time on record. Neither being satisfied, this race was made to decide their superiority. It is confidently predicted that all time heretofore made, either single or double, will be beaten. The other races are extremely well filled, and comprise the very best horses in the country. Races commence at 3½ o'clock P. M.; mile heats; best 3 in 5; good day and track. In case of postponement flags will be displayed at the New-York Hotel, Astor House, and City Hall, Brooklyn. Fine pavement to the Park. Cars leave Fulton Ferry constantly. Admission $1. Grand Stand and quarter-stretch, $1. Ladies free. To Club-house by introduction, only to parties living thirty miles away, tickets $5 each; to be had at No. 140 Montague-st., and at Club-house up to 11 o'clock, each day.
M. KALBFLEISCH, President.
R. O. READ, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. from New-York and the 8 A. M. train from Islip.
The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.
Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st., at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)
For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 P. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; ‡12:45, ‡3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and ‡5:15 P. M., and Saturdays only, ‡12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; ‡1, ‡3:30, 4:15, 5 and ‡5:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, ‡12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st., corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JUNE 13, 1870.
* Daily. † For Hackensack only. ‡ For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is [illegible] miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains. Leave N. Y. [illegible] P. M. On SATURDAYS, the [illegible] train ([illegible] attached) goes through to the lake without stop. By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M. and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.
Maps and particulars in *Travelers' Official Railway Guide* and *Bart's Connecticut River Valley Guide*.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 50,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
THRONGS TURNED AWAY.
EMMET
as
FRITZ VON VANDERSLINKINSTOFFEN,
THE GERMAN EMIGRANT,
in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!!
EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM!
EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!!
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!
The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this
CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY, 1½ P. M.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THIS EVENING
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The first Summer exhibition of pictures and Sculptures now open, (daytime only,) at 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

EXCURSIONS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FIFTH GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON, TO
POUGHKEEPSIE.
Landing at Cozzens and Newburg only.
ON SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1870
The magnificent saloon steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Commander L. V. TILTON,
will leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely; 34th-st., North River, at 9:30 A. M., landing at Cozzens and Newburg only. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M.; Newburg, 4 P. M.; Cozzens, 4:30 P. M.; arriving at New-York at 8 o'clock P. M.
The band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will discourse choice music during the entire trip. Private parlors, where meals will be served if required, can be engaged on application to the purser, on board.
FARES.—To Cozzens, $1; Newburg, $1; Poughkeepsie, $1 25; Cozzens to Newburg, 25 cents; to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Newburg to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents. Excursion tickets for the round trip, to Cozzens, $1 50; Newburg, $1 50; Poughkeepsie, $2.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

THREE GRAND EXCURSIONS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) to SANDY HOOK and return, on the famous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: 6:45 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Returning, arriving in New-York: 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 8 P. M. The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK has been fitted out in the most sumptuous style, expressly for this route, and is provided with the finest Restaurant, à la carte, afloat, which is supplied with every luxury the market affords, as well as the choicest wines imported. Over thirty private parlors, dining-rooms and state-rooms are so arranged that excursionists, families and parties can thereby secure all the privacy of a first-class hotel. The management, in addition to other attractions, have provided for a series of grand PROMENADE CONCERTS on each trip by the celebrated Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Band. Time to Long Branch, two hours. Horses and carriages taken only by the 11:30 A. M. boat. Fare, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

CONEY ISLAND—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—To the sea-shore of Coney Island. Extra accommodations for Sundays.
NORTH RIVER LINE.
The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 26th-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Warren-st. at 9:45, 12:40, 3:40; Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
EAST RIVER LINE.
The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 9:30, 11:30, 2:30; Peck-slip at 9:45, 11:45, 2:45; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.
N. B.—The steamer ANTELOPE will leave the island on Sundays, at 7 o'clock, in connection with the other boats.

STEAM-BOAT EXCURSIONS.
The steam-boat SYLVAN SHORE can be chartered for excursions or for a period of time. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

A GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION—TO the Sea-side House, Rockaway Beach. Steamer SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET, will leave Harlem on THURSDAY, July 21, at 7; 10th-st., 7:40; 11th-st., 8:15; Peck-slip, 8:30; Warren-st., North River, 9; Pier No. 4, 9:15. Returning, leave Rockaway at 3:30 P. M. Music by Wallace. Fare for the excursion, $1.

SATURDAYS—FISHING BANKS—NEW and staunch steam-boat FLORENCE will leave Warren-st., Pier No. 29, on July 23, and Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27, at 8:30 A. M.; return at 4 P. M. Bait, lines and refreshments. No intoxicating liquors sold on board.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS ERB and PHILLIP ERB, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed, &c., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,089.—At the City of New-York, in said district, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1870.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—This cause came on to be heard at the City of New-York, in said Court, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1870, and A. Blumenstiel, Esq., appeared for and on behalf of the petitioners and made proof of service of the petition and the order to show cause passed and entered thereon on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1870, on Louis Erb, by leaving a copy of said petition and order at No. 329 8th-av., in said City, the last place of residence of said Louis Erb, on the 24th day of March, 1870, and on such proof of service, and the said Louis Erb failed to appear; whereupon the matter was adjourned, as to said Louis Erb, to the 23d day of April, A. D. 1870, and it appearing that no personal service of said petition and order could be made on said Phillip Erb, an order was passed and entered on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1870, for the publication of said order to show cause, which was by order of the Court, on said 2d day of April, A. D. 1870, extended for hearing to the 23d day of April aforesaid, as to said Phillip Erb, in the *Times* and the *Commercial Advertiser*, newspapers, published in the City of New-York; that on said 23d day of April, the said A. Blumenstiel appeared for and on behalf of said petitioners and made due proof of service of said order to show cause on said Phillip Erb, in the manner directed by said order of publication; and the said Phillip Erb failed to appear, and thereupon the matter was, on motion of said Blumenstiel, adjourned to the 14th day of May, A. D. 1870, and on said 14th again to the 28th, and on said 28th again to the 11th of June, A. D. 1870, and on said 11th to the 18th, and on said 18th to the 25th day of said June, and on said 25th day of June the said Louis Erb and Phillip Erb failed to appear, and their defaults was duly taken, the said A. Blumenstiel being then in Court and attending on behalf of said petitioners; and thereupon, and upon consideration of the proofs in said cause, and the default aforesaid, it was found that the facts set forth in said petition were true, and it is therefore adjudged that the said Louis Erb and Phillip Erb became bankrupts within the true intent and meaning of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, before the filing of the said petition, and they are therefore declared and adjudged bankrupts accordingly; and it is further ordered that the said bankrupts shall, within five days after the date of this order, make and deliver or transmit by mail, post-paid, to the Marshal as Messenger, a schedule of his creditors and an inventory of his estate, in the form and verified in the manner required of the petitioning debtor by the said act; and it is further ordered that the above-entitled case be referred to Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of this Court, to take such proceedings thereon as are required by the said act.—Witness, the Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at New-York, in said district, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1870.
[Seal of the Court.] GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk of the District Court for said district.
I, George F. Betts, Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original adjudication in bankruptcy, made in the above-entitled matter.
In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the said Court to be hereunto affixed, at the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York, this 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1870, and of the independence of the said United States, the 94th.
jy14-law3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS ERB and PHILIP ERB, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Louis Erb and Philip Erb, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of bankruptcy to be holden at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., at No. 82 Nassau-st., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES L. HARLEM and CHARLES T. RICHARDSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of James L. Harlem and Charles T. Richardson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 2,804.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD H. JOHNSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Richard H. Johnson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1870.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 187 Broadway, New-York City.
jy14-law3wTh

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. WEBB, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that, for the benefit of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt, I shall sell at public auction, through Albert H. Nicolay, auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of July, at 12 o'clock M., [illegible] shares of the capital stock of the Vulcan Oil and Mining Company, and 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Government Oil and Mining Company, [illegible] assignee.—Dated July 20, 1870. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP MISSOURI.

The steam-ship *Missouri*, from Havana July 16, arrived at this port yesterday. We return thanks to Mr. H. S. MORGAN, Purser of the *Missouri*, for the early delivery of our letters and files.

Embargoed Property of Cubans—The Insurrection in the Camaguey—Persistency of the Insurgents—Central Plantations—Spanish Republicanism—War News—More Executions—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 16, 1870.

The *Gaceta* is now publishing a list of all embargoed property belonging to Cubans who are working with their "intelligence, valor, or tongue," against the power of Spain in Cuba. It makes no difference to the Government whether the embargoed individual is a member of the Junta, a soldier of the Cuban army, or an inoffensive individual with a strong pair of lungs and a glib tongue. All is grist that comes to the mill. Any report compromising any Cuban absent from the island is eagerly given credence to, and his property ordered to be seized. Fully one-half of those whose names appear in the Gaceta as having their property seized, are only the happy possessors of what they carry on their backs or in their pockets, and as the seizure of articles where none existed, was only a waste of writing and printing paper, and at the same time served admirably as an amusement to the Cubans, the Government changed its line of tactics in that quarter. A large number of estates were heavily involved, and the creditors, who are nearly all adherents of the Spanish cause, have not been able to collect a dollar of what the absent planter, or, rather, the estate owed; consequently, the embargoed party has not been the Cuban planter, who promenades Broadway, but the very loyal Spaniard, who shoulders the musket as a volunteer and hurrahs for Spain, casting a longing glance at the warehouses where his creditors' sugars are stored, and which would principally have belonged to him, had the Government not interfered. Thus virtue brings its own reward. It is stated, however, that the Government will take some steps to pay the creditors a portion of the money realized, after deducting the working and other expenses of the plantation; this, however, although appearing a mere drop in the bucket, will be in reality like so much money found, as not a single embarrassed planter will be able to liquidate his indebtedness for many years to come, owing to the abolition of slavery, consequent loss of laborers, decrease in the production and the natural effects of the war, irrespective of the heavy taxes and the maintenance of an armed force—which is the case on most plantations—to save the owners or overseers from being gobbled up by insurgents or robbed by some of the innumerable and countless bands of highwaymen existing all over the country. As a sample of indebtedness, I cite the case of one planter, Mr. O——, who owes Mr. JOSE MARIA MORALES, formerly the wealthiest merchant in the island, no less a sum than $742,000; as an example of a highwayman's charge on a plantation not thirty miles from Havana, recently a band entered the place in broad daylight, called the owner out and asked and received money, clothing and provisions; the owner and administrator treated the leader with the utmost politeness recognized by hidalgo etiquette. And this followed: The Captan de Partido arrived at the plantation with an armed force a few minutes after the highwaymen left, the dust raised by their horses' hoofs being plainly visible; the courage of the Capitan and his party rose to the highest pitch; they brandished their swords, shook their fists at the retiring highwaymen, looked terribly ferocious, carefully inspected their arms, mounted in a hurry and then went for the highwaymen—by riding off in a contrary direction. Strange to say no mention of this heroic feat was mentioned by the Press, not even, as customary, about two months after it happened.

THE CAMAGUEY.

Gen. RODAS has stated that the insurrection of the Camaguey has been reduced to the smallest proportions, and that not a single leader has a hundred men together. If the statement of a Spanish officer just arrived from that region is true, the report of RODAS is, to say it mildly, very problematical. The officer states that many sections of the Camaguey have been so thoroughly overrun and searched by the troops that not a single insurgent has been seen for weeks—but that they were not killed but simply disappeared from their old stamping grounds to appear on a new one. Also that 10,000 soldiers could keep the surroundings of Puerto Principe and other towns, and the line of the Nuevitas Railroad free from insurgents, and make raids where and whenever they pleased throughout the district, in bands not exceeding 100 men; but that double that number would not be able to end the rebellion completely. "But the insurgents don't know how to fight," I said, "and they never stand a bayonet attack of the regulars." "They may not fight in the streets of Havana, or in the newspapers," I was answered, "but they manage to kill people; if you don't believe that they fight, join some contra guerillas, and you will soon be convinced. Undoubtedly the majority run after firing a volley, but they are not alike. BEMBETA gave me my hands full, and if I had been with less trusty men, and in any other than the advantageous position I occupied, it is very probable that I should not be here today to tell the tale." The Cuban army in the Camaguey, which consisted last year of nearly 12,000 men, does not now number 2,000 all told, and the Spanish army has decreased from 6,000 to 4,000. From reliable sources I learn that the organization of volunteer companies, formed by ex-insurgents, is progressing rapidly; the first company of volunteers at Guaimaro has already received its armament, and the second is ready to receive theirs. The arms captured from the *Upton* expeditions are dealt out to these volunteers, and the general impression is that the members will fight against their countrymen to the last, not out of any particular love they have for the Spaniards, but out of fear of the treatment they would receive from their late companions should they fall into their hands.

CENTRAL PLANTATIONS.

RODAS is also encouraging the scheme, which has already been put into operation, of establishing large plantations or settlements, situated midways between some Spanish forts, and in convenient supporting distance in case of an attack. These lands are given to these settlers as a present by the Government, and in addition they receive seeds, agricultural implements and oxen. The plan is a good one, but it will not work; too many projects of the same nature having been tried and abandoned, for the simple reason that the so-called *presentados*, or persons proceeding from insurgent land, take the oxen and seeds, work for a few weeks, eat Government rations in the meanwhile, and then, in accordance with the customs of the country, become tired and leave off work, though they continue to receive and eat Government rations. They argue that they have placed themselves under the protection of the Government, and [illegible] They look on the Government as their [illegible] and while it lasts, it is all right.

SPANISH REPUBLICANISM.

The question of the approaching war in Europe on account of a poor German Prince, who, nevertheless, joined the list of other poor Princes that coveted the Spanish crown, is still creating considerable stir here. This King question is a very ticklish one, and some of the articles in the Spanish journals on it are surely quite amusing. The great defender of the Pretender Don CARLOS and of the Pope, the *Pensamiento Español*, says: "If CHARLES VII. was King, he would be a decent and a Christian King." The *Gil Blas* takes up the cudgels and answers [illegible]:

"If we thought such a thing [illegible] we should be very glad. A Christian King we have already seen. For example, CHARLES IX., of France, was a Christian King, and amused himself on St. Bartholomew night by shooting his subjects from the palace windows. PHILIP II., with all due solemnity, was also a Christian King, and dealt out justice, assassinating his own children. Christian Kings were also from head to foot, and above and below that, CHARLES II., III. and IV., FERDINAND VII., and other monarchs of the same style. This is to prove that we all know, more or less, what a Christian King may do. But a decent King really gives us a certain anxiety to know what it would be like, as we have never heard of a decent King, and none have ever been seen."

Speaking of Prince ALPHONSO, the *Gil Blas* says:

"The enemies of the polished youth don't tire of persecuting him; first they sold his picture, and will wind up by selling him if they can only find a purchaser. And now an author has invented his history. Poor young one, so young, and he has already a history."

The sarcasm is apparent as the Prince is only fourteen years of age, and reported to be very stupid. Referring to Cuba, *Gil Blas* says:

"Satisfactory news from Cuba. The revolution is drawing to a close. This drawing to a close continues. It is also noteworthy that the killed and surrendered insurgents are larger in numbers than the entire population of Cuba. What a way to kill people."

Thus even Spanish journals are making fun over the reports from Cuba, and as they don't hear the other side of the story, they are perfectly right in criticising. *Gil Blas* ought to read some of the New-York papers if he wishes to be posted and up to time.

WAR NEWS.

Skirmishes continue all over the island, but with the exception of some encounters near Sancti Spiritus, where the insurgent Gen. MARIOS GARCIA operates with about one thousand men, nothing of any importance is taking place. VALMASEDA was compelled to leave for Santiago de Cuba and infuse some life into military matters. MERELO, the commander at Santiago, generally known by the name of Merelito, on account of his diminutive body and brain, did not know what to do, although he had the advice of Gen. DETENER, a Frenchman commanding a Spanish division. A very remarkable fact has to be observed, namely, that the best fighting and administrative generals in the Spanish Army are natives of Cuba—AMPUDIA, the General of Bayamo, Tiguani and Manzanillo, and Gen. FERRER, of Holguin. One-half of the commanders of the gun-boats are also born on the island. Among the persons killed by MONTANER in his last march from Vera Cruz to Puerto Principe was CARLOS LOIN, an uncle of Ex-Gen. QUESADA, and one of his sons. A son of the Marquis of SANTA ANA and SANTA MARIA, Mr. JUAN C. AGUILERA, who had been captured by the troops some time ago, was executed in Puerto Principe on the 30th ult., and MANUEL LARA on the 8th. The Captain-General pardoned nine insurgents sentenced to death, instead of nineteen, as had been originally stated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Messrs. LAWTON & Co., of this city, have secured the contract for carrying the United States mails from New-Orleans to Havana via the Florida coast. It is to be hoped that they will employ steamers which make the trip in less than from nine to twenty days—the schedule time of the present line. If the Cedar Keys Railroad and its connections are once placed on a decent footing, there is no doubt but that most of the passenger traffic with the United States will take that route as the shortest and most comfortable .... Sir CHARLES BRIGHT, of the West India and Panama Cable Company, has been in town for a couple of days, and returned yesterday to Batabano to superintend the immediate laying of the cable between that place and Jamaica via Santiago de Cuba....The revenue of the Government derived from taxes, duties, &c., for the past eight months exceeds that of the corresponding period of the previous year by $1,249,364, being an increase of over 30 per cent....The frigate *Almansa* has been repaired, the escape-valve replaced and the vessel is again fit for service. The heat for the past fourteen days has been oppressive, and not a drop of rain has fallen, although we are in the rainy season....Mr. BIDDLE, the American Consul-General, has been seriously ill with yellow fever, but is now improving. His wife, Mrs. BIDDLE, is also ill and not expected to recover. A consultation of five physicians held yesterday report her case to be very critical. Mr. and Mrs. BIDDLE are Philadelphians, and they have the sympathies of the entire population. The children of the BIDDLES are being cared for by some friends.

QUASIMODO.

THE HEAT.

The Temperature Moderated—Range of the Thermometer—More Casualties and Deaths.

There was a very material reduction in the temperature yesterday, and the weather was such as to be not only comparatively agreeable in itself, but to inspire the hope that the second series of torrid days of the present Summer has come to an end. There was at least an interregnum, and for even a temporary relief overburdened humanity was duly grateful. But the evil the heat did lived after it, as will be seen from the following list of casualties of the day:

FREDERICK COUGHLIN, aged seventy years, died suddenly, at his residence, No. 102 East One Hundred and Thirtieth-street. The Coroner was notified.

GOTLEIB MYER, a German, was found prostrated, at the corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MICHAEL EGAN, of No. 234 West Forty-first-street, was prostrated near his home, and was assisted by the Police.

JONAS SAMELSON, a Swedish emigrant, was found prostrated at Cortlandt-street Ferry and taken to the Park Hospital.

HENRY BOWD, a German, was found prostrated at No. 455 Tenth-avenue and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MARIA QUINN, of Poughkeepsie, was found prostrated at the corner of Thirty-first-street and Eighth-avenue, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MICHAEL FOGARTY, fourteen years of age, of No. 224 West Twentieth-street, was prostrated at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-third-street, and was taken home.

PETER DONNELLY, aged thirty-five years, was prostrated at the corner of Prince and Laurens-street, and was taken to his home, No. 12 Wooster-street, by the Police.

JENNIE BRIGGS, of No. 66 Greenwich-street, was prostrated at the intersection of Greenwich and Seventh avenues, and taken to the Ninth Precinct Station-house, where she recovered.

DENNIS HALEY, aged eighteen years, was prostrated in Seventh-avenue, near Fifty-second-street, and taken to the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, where he recovered.

PATRICK FAGAN, aged fifty-three, a native of Ireland, a laborer, died suddenly in the store No. 87 Worth-street. His body was taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-house and the Coroner notified.

MARGARET FARLEY, aged sixty years, died suddenly at No. 135 West Twenty-eighth-street, the residence of a friend. The Coroner was notified.

The following additional cases of sudden death were reported yesterday:

LOUISA SCHNEIDER, aged five months, at One Hundred and Sixth-street and Third-avenue.

An infant at the Mercer-street Police Station.

WM. DELANY, at No. 405 West Thirty-ninth-street.

JOHN WILLIAMS, aged thirty-three, at No. 88 Cherry-street.

GEORGE BERRS, aged thirty, at Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown woman, aged forty-four, was found insensible in Thirteenth-street, and died in Bellevue Hospital. She had in her pocket a card to Randall's Island bearing the name of "Mr. MANGIN." The body is at the Morgue.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM P. BYRNE'S Mineral Water "Spa," No. 189 Broadway:

	Degrees.		Degrees.
6 A. M.	77	4 P. M.	82
8 A. M.	76	6 P. M.	80
10 A. M.	82	8 P. M.	78½
Noon	82½	10 P. M.	77
2 P. M.	84	Midnight	75¾

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, which has been published as a monthly magazine since April last, is to be resumed as a weekly journal. It will omit "Anti-Slavery" from its title and be known hereafter as *The National Standard*. It will be devoted to reform, Radical politics and literature. It will, as heretofore, be under the editorial management of Mr. A. M. POWELL. Wendell Phillips, Lydia Maria Child, Frederick Douglass, Julia Ward Howe, Hon. George W. Julian, Col. T. W. Higginson, Louisa M. Alcott, Rev. John T. Sargent, Mary Crew, and other able, well-known writers are among its contributors. The first number of the new series of *The National Standard* will be issued Saturday, July 30, and will contain an article by WENDELL PHILLIPS on the Chinese Question.

Bail was furnished before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, for PETER ENFIELD and for LEWIS SYLVESTER, tobacco dealers, doing business at No. 155 Water-street, jointly indicted for not stamping manufactured tobacco.

Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr., was appointed First Assistant District Attorney under Hon. NOAH DAVIS, yesterday, in place of Mr. STANLEY, resigned.

Considerable alterations will be made in the offices occupied by the Mayor during the present month. His Honor's private office will be enlarged by taking in a portion of the main office, and the remainder of the main office will be divided into three compartments, one of which will be occupied by the Mayor's Secretary, the other by the Manifest Clerk, and the other by the messengers. Doors of communication are also to be opened between the Mayor's office and the Marshal's bureau.

Yesterday afternoon the funeral of Mr. THOMAS T. STURGES took place from his late residence, No. 509 Fifth-avenue. Rev. Dr. REESE, of Hastings, read the service, and Rev. Dr. COOKE, of St. Bartholomew's Church, in this City, delivered an address. The pall-bearers were Messrs. N. Ferris, S. Birch, A. H. Grant, T. Keech, M. Lowerre, E. J. Lowber, W. A. Seaver and T. Minford. Mr. STURGES was sixty-one years of age at the time of his death. He was born in Springfield, N. J., and had been for more than thirty years a member of the wholesale grocery house of STURGES & Co., in South-street. His body was interred in Trinity Cemetery at Carmansville.

A committee, appointed by the Commissioners of Public Works, met yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, at the office of Mr. FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, No. 110 Broadway, to elaborate a plan of organization in reference to a series of projected improvements on Staten Island. Several plans and suggestions were proposed and discussed, and a report of the proceedings was ordered to be drawn up and presented at the next meeting of the Commissioners, to be held on Monday next. Mr. ALVIN C. BRADLEY occupied the chair. Mr. N. C. MILLER, Mr. F. L. OLMSTED, Mr. B. F. COOK and the other members of the Committee were present.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY GUNTHER has given in the name, or rather in memory of his deceased parents, $5,000 to the German Ladies' Society for the Aid of Widows and Orphans, in this City, and the like sum to the German Hospital. The parents of Mr. GUNTHER were natives of Germany, and the late Mrs. GUNTHER always took a lively interest in the first mentioned Society, which is doing a great deal of good.

It is understood that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at their next meeting, will consider the propriety of granting a lease, at a nominal rental, to the Weehawken Ferry Company, on condition of the Company's carrying passengers at one cent per head. The ferry is, at present, unremunerative.

The Drum Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment gave its first grand annual festival yesterday afternoon and evening at Jones' Wood, and the result was highly satisfactory to its promoters. The festivities were commenced in the early part of the day, and were continued with but slight interruption until midnight, when the company separated.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Madison-square today, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT NUTT, SAMUEL SMITH, JOHN JOHNSON, WM. CAIN and JOHN HERON, who were desperately wounded at the Elm Park riot and taken to Bellevue Hospital, are all slowly recovering. It is not probable, however, that any of them will be able to leave the Hospital for some time to come.

Dr. J. D. HARRIS, for twenty-eight years manifest clerk to the Commissioners of Emigration, has been removed, and the appointment conferred on Mr. GUSTAVE D. CARDOZO, whose office is in Room No. 5, City Hall.

JOHN BROWN, alias BROWDEN, was arrested last evening by Col. WHITELEY's detectives, at the corner of Grand and Wooster streets, having in his possession $400 in counterfeit money, principally in $10 on the National Bank of Poughkeepsie, and $20 on the Market National Bank of Mississippi. He was locked up at the Police Headquarters.

THOMAS T. KELLY, while shoeing a horse yesterday, at No. 592 Greenwich-street, was severely injured by the animal drawing away his hoof, severing an artery in the arm by a nail in it. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SOLOMON BUCHOLD, who resides at the corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth-street, last evening accidentally shot himself through the right lung, inflicting a wound which is supposed to be mortal.

BROOKLYN.

Hon. ALEXANDER MCCUE, the newly-elected City Judge, has returned from Europe, and will proceed some time today with the reorganization of the Court.

The Hudson-avenue Railroad Company have put upon their line a new style of cars, so constructed that it will be impossible for passengers either to get on or off at the front.

JOHN DONNELLY, a car driver, was brought before Justice DELMAR, yesterday, charged with stabbing THOMAS MCMAHON and PETER JOSEPH, on the previous night. It appears that about midnight he had a difficulty with a lot of young fellows on his car, and in the mêlée stabbed the two named. MCMAHON was wounded in the back and JOSEPH in the hand. He was held for further examination.

WM. WILLIAMS, of Butler-street, was arrested, on Monday, for beating his wife. He was taken to the Station-house, but had been there but a few minutes when he was taken with delerium tremens, and had to be taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where he died yesterday morning.

Mrs. APPLEBY brought suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against JOHN REITZ, owner of the house in which she lives at No. 790 Myrtle-avenue, to recover $10,000 for personal injuries which she sustained by falling down a cellar-way, alleged to have been left improperly covered. The jury gave her $200 and costs.

The Board of Education have determined to give each of their employes two weeks vacation.

JOHN NOLL, aged eighty-three years, on Tuesday night fell from the second-story window of his residence, at the corner of North Second and Ninth streets, and was instantly killed. It is supposed that he had fallen asleep upon the window-sill and dropped down unconsciously.

A boy named THOMAS BOYLAND was run over last night by a Sackett-street car, and had both legs broken. He was taken to his home, No. 122 High-street, and the driver of the car was arrested.

MARGARET JOHNSON, seventy-six years of age, residing on Fifth-avenue, was run over last night by a wagon driven by THOMAS MAXWELL. She was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

FREDERICK FLINTE knocked BERNARD RILEY senseless yesterday afternoon with a beer glass in the latter's saloon No. 126 Broadway. The assailant attempted to escape, but was arrested on board a canal-boat at the foot of North Sixth-street.

CHARLES SCOTT, charged with passing a counterfeit $10 bill on WM. HARDING, of No. 228 Grand-street, was held yesterday by Judge VOORHEES to await the action of the Grand Jury.

STATEN ISLAND.

A young woman, employed as cook in the family of Mr. WATSON, who resides at St. Mark's-place, New-Brighton, made an attempt to commit suicide, last Monday, by swallowing a large dose of laudanum. Drs. RENSSELAER and WALSER were sent for, and, after much difficulty, succeeded in bringing the unfortunate woman to consciousness. She refused to give any explanation, and was sent to the Infirmary.

JOHN QUIN entered the premises of Mr. JAS. MCKIN, of Tompkinsville, on Monday night, by forcing open the shutters, and stole therefrom a valuable watch. He was arrested in the street, yesterday, by Detective ALLEN, to whom he denied all knowledge of the act. On searching him, however, the detective found the property in his pocket. He was held by Judge GARRETT.

A largely-attended Festival was held on Monday evening at the old Bethel Church, which was attended by numbers of the islanders and upward of three hundred members from the churches of New-York. After the usual services in the church, dancing was commenced on the grounds, and continued so extensively that the New-York people were obliged to be content with the first boat yesterday morning to their homes.

SAMUEL MARSH, Jr., has been appointed by the Board of Supervisors as counsel to represent it in pending actions against the Richmond County Gas Company. The President of the Board has been appointed a committee of one to proceed to Albany to confer with the State Assessor.

A party of three hundred, in stages and coaches, passed through Clifton yesterday, on their way to New-Dorp, where they doubtless had a good time. They were all from New-York, and made a fine turn out.

At the meeting of the Trustees on Monday, at Edgewater, there was nothing done except to listen to the proposition of Mr. VAUGHN, who desired to have previous proceedings nullified by holding the election for officers over again.

The Richmond Iron Mining Company have within the last few days ceased mining, or sending away any ore from the works for the present.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Notwithstanding the extreme heat, the Democrats of Westchester County have been quite busy in preparing their slates for the Fall election. The following candidates are said to be in the field for county officers, viz.: For Surrogate, Hon. John W. Mills, of White Plains, (the present incumbent,) and Samuel M. Purdy, of West Farms. For Sheriff, Darius Lyon, of Mount Vernon; Robert Brundage, of Port Chester; Benj. Hegeman, of City Island, and George Briggs, of Fordham. For Register, S. S. Marshall, of White Plains, (the present incumbent;) James M. Bard, of Pleasantville; Thomas K. Downing, of Rye; Benjamin I. Ambler, of Bedford, and A. O. Wilsea, of Greenburg.

The July term of the County Court and Court of Sessions for Westchester County was closed yesterday evening. CHARLES WOLF was found guilty of breaking into and robbing a house in Sing Sing, for which offense he was sentenced to three years in State Prison. MALACHI BUCKLEY, of Sing Sing, was fined $50 for a violation of the Excise law. Some members of a colored church at Peekskill were placed on trial for assaulting some "white folks" who endeavored to eject them from the hall in which they held public worship. It was shown in evidence that the lease which the colored society held of the hall had not then expired, and consequently the white citizens who had entered the room and removed their furniture from it were the trespassers. They were therefore acquitted.

At the last meeting of the village Trustees of Sing Sing it was decided to apply to the Police Commissioners of New-York City for the attendance of a squad of policemen during the approaching camp meeting.

Very rapid progress has been made in the construction of the Portchester, Ridgefield and Danbury Railroad. A distance of seven miles has already been completed.

LONG ISLAND.

STEPHEN HAMMON, the watchman at the Crosstown Railroad Depot, Greenpoint, who was shot about six weeks since by DUFFER, a friend, whom he was trying to disarm, has so far recovered that yesterday he resumed his duties at the depot. The bullet entered just at the bottom of the breast bone, breaking the lower portion of, and thence passed downward into the region of the stomach, where the physicians were unable to find it. The universal opinion, both of his friends and of the medical men who knew of the occurrence, was that the man could not live; but, contrary to all expectations, the wound has healed, and HAMMON is apparently as well as though the affair never occurred.

On Monday a laborer, named REGNEY, was fatally injured by the caving of a bank at the Thompson-avenue extension, Long Island City. Tuesday the man died, and the attending physician gave a certificate of death, and the family proceeded to bury the deceased. Coroner SMITH, hearing of the matter, immediately took measures to have an inquest.

The Republicans of Newtown, through their Town Committee, have taken the initiatory steps to cause an enrollment of the Republican voters of the town, including Long Island City. The town has been divided into four districts. The first and second Tuesdays in August have been set for making the enrollment.

A bar-room fight occurred at Amityville on Sunday evening, when ED. MCCAMLIN was stabbed by a man named VALENTINE. VALENTINE was arrested yesterday, and committed to the Suffolk County Jail.

Ground was broken yesterday for the new engine-house and depot at Greenport. A large gang of men were at work. The buildings will be of brick. The new dock, so long promised, was also commenced. Two new locomotives arrived for the Long Island Railroad, yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon, PATRICK FITZGERALD, alias Johnny Wild, of Canada, and CON FARRELL ran ten miles, at the Fashion Course, for $300. At the quarter pole, on the ninth mile, FARRELL gave out, Wild being fully a quarter of a mile in advance. Time, sixty-five minutes.

NEW-JERSEY.

An Irishwoman entered MARSH's jewelry store on Broad-street, Newark, yesterday morning, and asked to be shown some rings, and while examining them appropriated one. The clerk detected her in the act, and the thought of the station-house produced the jewelry.

The attendance yesterday at the annual festival of the New-Jersey Schuetzencorps, held at Mount Pleasant Park, was very large, and the enjoyment most exhilarating. The target practice was lively and well contested. N. CRUSIUS won the honorable title of the Schuetzen King of the New-Jersey Schuetzencorps. The prizes will be delivered today, and the names of the other successful contestants announced.

Nearly all the hatmakers of Newark are on a strike for a uniform rate of wages. Two or three large firms have acceded to the demands of the workmen, and their business has been resumed. The others are still idle.

Dr. STICKEL, of Jersey City, who was arrested and taken to Newark on a charge of adultery, had an examination yesterday, and was discharged. He was immediately re-arrested and taken to Jersey City on a charge of obtaining board under false pretences.

PATRICK MCCORMICK, living at No. 395 Washington-street, Newark, was arrested Tuesday night for beating his wife in a most shameful manner. He resisted the officer, and, displaying weapons, showed fight, but the sight of the officer's revolver brought him to terms, and he was locked up.

A colored man, named ANDERSON, died yesterday, in Trenton, from the effects of inhaling foul gases while in the act of cleaning a cess-pool.

OSCAR BROWN, a driver on the dummy line on the Bergen road, was drowned at Far Rockaway, on Sunday night, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens. His body was recovered in Jamaica Bay yesterday morning.

GEORGE BONNERS, employed at No. 164 East Kinney-street, Newark, had his hand cut fearfully with a circular saw, Tuesday afternoon. Several fingers were severed.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—Lieut. A. J. Leary has been detached from signal duty at Washington, and placed on waiting orders. Chief Engineer Wm. S. Rutherford is detached from the Pensacola Navy-yard and granted three months' leave.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 20.—The Navy Department has issued orders to have the United States steamers *Narragansett* and *California* fitted for sea with all possible dispatch.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 20.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened flat and nominal, and closed dull. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	89⅞	89⅞	89½
Consols for account	89⅞	89⅞	89½
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	80	..	80½
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	80	..	80½
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	79⅞	..	80
U. S. 10-40s	78	..	..
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	..	..	102
Erie Railroad shares	15	..	15¼
At. and Gt. W. R. shares	20	..	..

LIVERPOOL, July 20—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened and closed firmer than yesterday, but not quotably higher. Middling Uplands opened and closed at 9½d., and Middling Orleans at 9¾d. The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS closed firm; Wheat, 12s. for California White; 10s. 4d.@10s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western; 11s. 1d.@11s. 2d. for Winter. PROVISIONS—Lard firm; Pork firmer, but not quotably higher; Beef, 112s. 6d. PRODUCE—Turpentine, 30s.

LONDON, July 20—4½ P. M.—PETROLEUM closed dull at 1s. 6¼d. TALLOW, 43s. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, July 20.—COTTON opened quiet on spot and afloat; tres ordinaire on spot 97½f.

PARIS, July 20.—The Bourse opened declining. Rentes 68 francs 40 centimes.

ANTWERP, July 20.—Petroleum opened quiet.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 20.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Corn, 62,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS, by railroad—22,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS by canal—Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels. FLOUR steady and quiet. WHEAT unsettled, closing heavy and dull; sales, early, of 22,000 No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 39; also 10,000 Red Ohio at $1 55, and, in the afternoon, 7,500 bushels of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 44, and 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 37. CORN quiet; small sales at 85c.@86c. for Rejected, and 25,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1, part to arrive. OATS dull; Prime No. 2 Western held at 60c.; sales, 4,000 bushels Western at 58½c. RYE dull; held at 95c.@$1, as to the quality. PEAS nominal. HIGHWINES unsettled; $1 02 the nominal quotation. PORK firm at $30 50 for Heavy Mess. LARD firm at 17c. FREIGHTS dull and steady.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 20.—FLOUR very active, and 25c. higher on the different grades; sales, 3,400 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 50 for Amber Winter, $8 for White, $9 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales 5,000 bushels Extra White Michigan at $1 80; 6,300 bushels Red Ohio at $1 56, and 1,200 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 60. CORN steady at the closing rates of yesterday; sales 1,200 bushels at $1 05. OATS dull; sales 2,000 bushels Ohio at 63½c., and 3,000 bushels Illinois, to arrive, at 63½c. RYE held higher, but quiet. CORN-MEAL, $2 20 for Bolted; $2 10 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $30; Shipstuffs, $38; Middlings, $30@$35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 58c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 40c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $9 30; to New-York, $4 50; to Albany, $4 85, ℔ ton. Lake IMPORTS—4,000 bushels Wheat, 300,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—28,300 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Oats, 2,175,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, July 20.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR firmer at $5 75@7 for Spring Extras. WHEAT firmer at $1 25@$1 25½ for Regular; during the afternoon, irregular at $1 25, cash; $1 25@$1 26, seller August. CORN active at 89½c.@89⅝c. for No. 2; during the afternoon, 91¼c.@92c., seller August. OATS quiet at 50½c. RYE active at 89c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominal. HIGHWINES dull at 98c., wood bound. PROVISIONS active. MESS PORK, $30. LARD, 16¼c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 13c. Live HOGS active and higher at $8 50@$9 60 for fair to extra choices. CATTLE quiet at $3 25@$8 for Texan to choice shipping Steers. FREIGHTS quiet at 8c. on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—8,200 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 74,000 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Corn, 11,600 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Barley, 2,600 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 20.—FLOUR firmer and demand fair; Superfine, $5 75@$6; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75. CORN buoyant; Mixed, $1 05@$1 12½; White, $1 15@$1 17. OATS, 64c.@67c. BRAN, 97½c.@$1. HAY firm; Prime, $25@$26. PORK firmer; held at $32. BACON firmer; jobbing Shoulders, 15¼c.@16c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.@19c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c.@20c. HAMS, 25c. SUGAR—Prime, 12c. No MOLASSES. WHISKY, 95c.@$1 07½. COFFEE—Prime, nominally 17c.@17¼c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 120@120¼; New-York, Sight, ¼ ℔ cent. premium. GOLD, 121⅛.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—TOBACCO steady at $6@$9 50 for Common; $11@$20 for Manufacturing Leaf. COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR unsettled; held higher; Superfine, $4 75@$5; Extra, $5 25@$5 50; Double Extra, $5 75@$6 25; Treble Extra, $6 25@$6 75; Family, $7@$8. WHEAT—No. 2 Spring, $1 07½; No. 2 Fall Red, $1 32½; No. 1 Fall Red, $1 45. CORN dull; choice Mixed and prime Yellow, 91c.; White, $1 03@$1 05. OATS, 58c.@60c. for Old; 57c.@58c. for New. RYE, 90c.@95c. WHISKY firm at $1. PORK firm at $31@$31 50. Loose Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 13¼c. BACON firm at 14½c.@14¾c. for Shoulders, 17¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 18¾c.@18⅞c. for Clear Sides. LARD firm; steam, 15¾c.; choice, 16c.@16¼c. CATTLE firm. Live HOGS active at $8@$9. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,400 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—COTTON dull but firm and stock very scarce; held at 19c.@19½c. for Middling. FLOUR active, and advanced 50c.; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@$6 75; do. Extra at $7@[illegible]; do. Family, $8@$9 50; City Mills' Superfine, $5 75@$7 25; do. Extra, $7 50@$8 75; do. Family, $8@$10 50; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 75@$7 50; do. Family, $7 50@$8. WHEAT higher; receipts light; sales, New Red at $1 50@$1 75; White, $1 55@$1 80; Pennsylvania, $1 55@$1 65; Western, $1 50@$1 60. CORN quiet; White, $1 20; Yellow, $1 15. OATS, 58c.@64c. for new and old. Mess PORK firm at $31. BACON firm and active; Rib Sides, 17¼c.@17¾c.; Clear Rib, 18c.@18½c.; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Hams, 23c.@25c. LARD firm at 17c. WHISKY in good demand at $1 03@$1 05.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—FLOUR firm and quiet; Fancy, $7@$7 25. WHEAT dull; $1 40c. asked for No. 1; $1 28 accepted. CORN—more sellers than buyers; quoted 94c.@95c. BARLEY quiet at $1 10c.@$1 20c. RYE, 90c.@95c. OATS unchanged. WHISKY, $1@$1 01c., with a fair demand. Mess PORK held, $31, with no inquiry. LARD held 18¼c.; small sales of Country as 16¾c. BULK-MEATS held more firmly; Sides, 15¾c. BACON held higher; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Rib Sides sold at 18¼c., buyer August. Sugar-cured HAMS, 25c. EXCHANGE, 1-10 off buying; par selling.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR, less demand; Superfine, $5 50; Extras, $6; Western Extra Family, $6 50@$7 75; Pennsylvania do., $7@$7 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $7@$7 75; Fancy, $8 75@$9. WHEAT less active; receipts light; Pennsylvania Red, $1 70; Ohio, $1 25. RYE—receipts light; range from $1 05@$1 15. CORN held firmly, but buyers hold off; Yellow, $1 15; Mixed Western, $1 10@$1 12. OATS steady; State, 64c.@65c.; Western, 60c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS held firmly. Mess PORK $30 75. LARD 16½c.@17c. PETROLEUM nominal; Crude, 17c.; Refined, 24½c.@25½c. WHISKY steady; Iron at $1 03.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 20.—CATTLE market opened lively, and Good Cattle maintained their old prices, but have not advanced; sales yesterday and today, 1,400 head at 8c. for Extra Indiana Steers and Choice Kentucky, and 8½c. for Choice Indiana, and so on down to 6½c. for Fatted Texas; the receipts thus far in the week amount to 400 cars, or about 6,300. Poor Cattle have not improved in price. SHEEP and HOGS—The markets have not opened to an extent that will justify quotations; receipts of Hogs last week, 3,237 head, and not 327 head, as before reported.

ALBANY, July 20.—WHEAT—But little here; quotations: Amber State, $1 55@$1 65; White Michigan, $1 70@$1 75; White State, including Wicks & Treadwell, $1 70@$1 85; Diehl, $2@$2 10. RYE—Nothing doing. CORN—Western Mixed, 88c.@$1 for damaged, $1 05@$1 07 for unsound; $1 07@$1 10 for sound; Round Yellow has largely improved in value, and holders refuse to fix a price. OATS firmer and higher; Canada, 70c.@71c.; Western, 68c.@70c.; State, 73c.@74c.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—COTTON dull; Middling, 17¼c. FLOUR active and scarce; Extra Family, $5 50. GRAIN quiet. Wheat, $1 20@$1 25. CORN, $1 12½. OATS, 64c. RYE, 90c., sacked. PROVISIONS active and advancing. PORK, $30 50. BACON, 14½c. for Shoulders; 17¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18¼c. for Clear Sides. BULK-MEATS, 13¼c. for Shoulders; 16¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17½c. for Clear Sides. LARD, 17¼c. HAMS, 24c.@24½c. WHISKY, 98c. TOBACCO active; sales, 139 hhds., at $6@$26 for frosted to bright.

TOLEDO, July 20.—FLOUR firm. Wheat active and higher. No. 1 Red, $1 61; No. 2 Red, $1 49. CORN firmer; No. 1, 92½c.; No. 2, 92½c.; Yellow, 96c. OATS quiet and unchanged. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 2,200 bushels; Oats, 1,200 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT firmer; No. 1, $1 35; No. 2, $1 30½. OATS steady; No. 2, 58c. CORN steady; rejected, 80c. RYE advancing; No. 1, 88c. RECEIPTS—40,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—36,000 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, July 20.—FLOUR firm; Choice, $7 50@$7 75. WHEAT firmer; Extra, $1 67; No. 1, $1 56; Regular, $1 42@$1 43; Amber, $1 46@$1 47. CORN firmer; No. 2, 90c. OATS, 60c. for State; 58c. for Western. BARLEY firmer at $2 ℔ cental for State. PORK active at $31. LARD, 16c.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT opened with an advance of 1c.; closed quiet; No. 1 Red, $1 46. CORN firm; No. 1 Mixed, 94c. OATS steady; No. 1 State, 60c. BARLEY flat. PETROLEUM, Refined, 23c.; Crude, $4 35.

MEMPHIS, July 20.—COTTON firmer; receipts, 27 bales; exports, 231 bales. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5 75. CORN, $1@$1 05. OATS, 60c.@63c. PORK, $32. LARD irregular. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15¼c. Sides, 19¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 20.—COTTON dull; prices nominal; Middling, 17c.@17¼c.; sales, 600 bales; net receipts, 55 bales; coastwise, 1 bale; total, 56 bales; exports, to France, 1,000 bales; to Havre, —; stock, 35,650 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., July 20.—COTTON dull and unchanged; Low Middling nominal at 17¼c.; net receipts, 40 bales; exports coastwise, 77 bales; stock, 1,121 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., July 20.—COTTON dull; prices nominal; Middling, 17¾c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 16 bales; exports to the Continent, 500 bales; coastwise, 380 bales; stock, 15,480 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 20.—COTTON quiet; no stock; Low Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; sales, 125 bales; net receipts, 235 bales; exports, coastwise, 225 bales; stock, 7,531 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 20.—COTTON dull; Middling, 18c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 151 bales; stock, 5,945 bales.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, July 20—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	West	Hazy	74
Boston	N. E.	Cloudy	70
New-York	N. E.	Cloudy	76
Philadelphia	N. E.	Cloudy	72
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Cloudy	76
Washington	N. W.	Clear	84
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	84
Richmond	N.	Clear	84
Charleston	S. W.	Clear	84
Savannah	S. W.	Overcast	81
Augusta	W.	Overcast	80
Oswego	S.	Clear	80
Buffalo	S. W.	Clear	80
Pittsburg	S. E.	Clear	84
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	80
Louisville	S. W.	Cloudy	84
Mobile	N.	Raining	75
New-Orleans	S. E.	Clear	84
Key West	Calm	Cloudy	84
Havana	Calm	Cloudy	84

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Frankfort	July 21	New-York	Bremen.
Abyssinia	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	July 23	New-York	Havre.
Erin	July 23	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	July 23	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL AND RIO JANEIRO.

Arizona	July 21	New-York	Aspinwall.
Merrimack	July 23	New-York	Rio Janeiro.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

TODAY.

For Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Abyssinia*, at 10 A. M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on the Cunard Dock, Jersey, at 11:20 A. M. For the German States, via Bremen, by the *Frankfort*, at 12 M. For Havana and the West Indies by the *Columbia*, 2 P. M. For Aspinwall, Panama and the South Pacific and Central American Ports, by the *Arizona*, 10:30 A. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Weser*, 12 M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on the Pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, 1:30 P. M. For France, via Brest and Havre, by the *Lafayette*, 11 A. M. For Ireland, via Queenstown, by the *City of Washington*, 12 M. For the Argentine Republic, Brazil and St. Thomas, by the *Merrimack*, 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:20 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 20—*In steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.*—Dr. W. Boeck, wife and daughter, Miss E. Galvin, Mrs. James Woolworth, Miss E. G. Taylor, James Woolworth, Paul Reichenheimer, Alexander Gourlay, Andrew Wark, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. More, Domingo Oñand and daughter, Ernest Berger, C. W. Lee, Count Divonne, T. Picchi, Ernest Weather and sister, James Kelly, James Doherty, Miss Doherty, Mrs. G. W. Anderson, Miss E. E. Anderson, Commander E. K. Simpson, Charles H. Anderson, Frank S. Allen, Miss H. L. Green, Isaac C. Green, Lincoln Green, T. C. Kennedy, M. L. Coats, W. Charters, A. Carrier, M. Aragon, Lincoln Artis, D. Cryder, H. Langines, B. H. Drake, G. G. Casseres, N. L. McCurdy, L. Moulee, G. Locad, T. H. Caines, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Greenleaf, Mrs. I. S. Albecasis, Master Victor Albecasis, Hon. W. McMaster, H. C. Drickmann, Martin Bresch, H. L. Hoyt, Gerald L. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. David Stewart, David Stewart, Jr., Master James Stewart, Hyppolite Bono, Judge T. F. O'Sullivan, Dr. B. Greenleaf and wife, W. P. Campbell, F. L. Barnard, L. Prioux, W. Barthurst, Mrs. E. Richardson, T. T. Eckleston, Louis Hart, A. Bland, G. B. Tinson.

JULY 20—*In steam-ship Colorado, for Liverpool.*—C. A. Seward, Dr. F. Parker, C. A. Dessaus, Hon. D. A. Wells, George Tapscott, Gov. Wm. Gilpin, Mrs. S. K. Green, Miss Lalor and Jennie Green, Wm. H. Griscom, G. J. Peacock, Wm. Rassig, Mr. Harris, P. Eisenstuck, Miss A. B. Leech, Miss A. Van Hans, Miss Stifl, Mrs. M. E. Jenkins, Edward Oliver, Miss Rosina Solare, Mrs. Grillo, L. Serres, A. Bordeker, J. W. Loren, Thomas Norton, Philip Hartly, Rev. C. J. Little, Capt. Wm. Briggs, J. J. Crane and family, Prof. M. L. Doege, F. A. Scott.

JULY 20—*In steam-ship Iowa, for Bristol.*—Susan Wiltshire, Jas. Edgar, L. J. Dunn, A. Carstensen, Alex. Lupu, Maurice, Mosses, Capt. A. Meartens, Raphael Reinicke, Robt. Gay, Thos. H. Hodben, Digby Noberry, Anna Maria May, Ernest Groesbeck, Mrs. Ernest Groesbeck, Fanny Westlake, Louis T. Boyes, Herman Bofer, T. Meyer, Chas. Duffy, Richard Hallas, Annie Hart, M. Hart, Addie Hart, Henry Hart.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship South America, from Rio—V. L. Fraisse, H. A. Connell, O. S. Robinson, G. G. Wright, F. C. Sampaio, Chas. M. Dally, wife and 2 children, G. W. Parrish and wife, W. A. Graham and wife, John Ely, W. S. Moody. *From St. Thomas*—D. Heraldo and daughter, J. C. Galbraith, A. G. Smith; Thos. Jones, L. F. Roe, A. Prince, G. W. Hutchinson, F. Davidson, Mr. Pasisard, wife and child, Mr. and Miss Romero, Dr. Hald, wife and daughter.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:45 | Sun sets....7:26 | Moon rises....11:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:30 | Gov. Island...2:29 | Hell Gate..4:01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........Wednesday, July 20.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Java (Br.), Cook, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Iowa (Br.), Overstone, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Catherine Whiting, Howes, Charleston, H. B. Morgan & Co.; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Putnam, Bingham, Bridgeport; Fairbanks, Howes, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard S. S. Co.; S. C. Walker, Sherin, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Chester, Jones, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Ships Elena, (N. G.,) Bohlmann, Bremen, Charles Luling & Co.; Lookout, Nugent, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Theresa, Mudgett, London, Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.; D. Trowbridge, Crowell, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Gem, Neal, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Max, (N. G.,) Ottman, Cow Bay, C. Tobias & Co. Schr. Henry Middleton, Brown, Beaufort, N. C., Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Dacian, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow July 6, via Moville 7th, with mdse. and 144 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong winds and gales from S. W. to N. W. to the eastward of the Banks; from thence moderate westerly winds and foggy weather until 19th, when the wind changed to the eastward, with fine, clear weather; 10th inst., lat. 54 29, lon. 25 13, passed bark St. Lawrence, (of Aberdeen,) bound east.

Steam-ship South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro, June 25, Bahia 29, Pernambuco July 1, Para 6th and St. Thomas 14th, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. Left at St. Thomas United States ship Swatara. All well.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Timmerman, Vera Cruz July 5, via Havana 16th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Missouri, Edwards, Havana July 16, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Bark Henry Flitner, (of Stockton,) Dickey, Cardenas 8 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig Victoria Ursula, (of Arichat,) Lenoir, Port Caledonia, C. B. 25 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer. 8th inst., experienced a S. gale, and was boarded by sea, which swept away yawl from the davits.

Brig Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar, &c., to Francke & Fischer—vessel to Lunt Bros.

Brig Wexford, (of Parrsboro,) Windsor, N. S. 10 ds., with 400 tons plaster to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Brig Roslyn, Russell, Boston.

Brig Irene, Weas, St. George, N. B., 12 ds., with piling to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Aylesford, (Br.,) Martin, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Whittaker, Calkin, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Wild Hunter, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Hatfield, Wentworth, N. S., 12 ds., with 170 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Jane Emson, Van Cleaf, Baltimore, for Rondout.

Schr. Tabitha and Hannah, Crosby, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cohassett, Raymond, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, Elizabethport, for Duxbury.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Parsons, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Niagara, Wotten, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. John Hickey, Hulse, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Walters, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr. J. S. Welden, Crowell, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Hale, Elizabethport for Norwalk.

Schr. Grace Girdler, Smith, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. J. Breta, Hammond, Elizabethport for Port Morris.

Schr. Volant, Johnson, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Elizabethport for Norwalk.

Schr. Agnes, Chester, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Vermilion, Nickerson, Newburg for Providence.

Schr. Hannah E. Chave, Francis, Rondout for Middletown.

Schr. George Downing, Hutchinson, Rondout for Roslyn.

Schr. Sarah E. Jones, Handy, Newburg for Boston.

Schr. Roxanna Johnson, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah E. Sanborn, Machias, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Evelyn, Crowley, Addison, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Adrianna, Dunton, Bath, with timber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Pearson, Pendleton, Bangor, with timber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. John Boynton, Mitchell, Providence, in ballast to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. M. A. Grier, Ellis, Cape Ann.

Schr. Henry Allen, Halsey, Boston.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Crosby, Boston.

Schr. Ira Laffrenier, Chadwick, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Francis Edwards, Lowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Success, Richards, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chas. E. Beebe, Mainard, George's Banks, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Geo. Storrs, Chapman, George's Banks, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Robert B. Smith, Baker, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. White Rock, Hubbis, Greenwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Nicanor, Miller, Providence.

Schr. Henry Curtis, Curtis, Providence.

Schr. Martha P. King, Rockwell, Providence.

Schr. J. M. Frost, Frost, Providence.

Schr. Village Queen, Tillerson, Providence.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Steelman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Lewis, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. Barratt, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Ann S. Saulter, Smith, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Tunis Bedine, Bunce, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. A. H. Gurney, Gurney, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thomas Hull, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Fakir, Potter, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Perry, Warren, R. I., for Rondout.

Schr. Galeta, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. L. O. Forester, Young, Chatham.

Schr. Simalon, Steele, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Reno, Rich, Machias 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Natt, Waterman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Virginia, Lindsley, New-Haven.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. L. Davis, Davis, Norwalk.

Schr. James Nelson, Macomber, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. Brooks, Hamilton, Portland, with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Lizzie, Allen, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Fall River.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Bayles, Fall River.

Schr. James A. Albert, (new,) Newman, Ipswich.

Schr. Agnes, Small, Norwich.

Schr. Oakland, Stevens, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. H. S. King, Willis, Bangor 5 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. Compromise, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Island Queen, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Chas. L. Lovering, Hathaway, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Stephen Lee, Springer, Lynn, for Philadelphia.

Schr. White Sea, Jones, Spruce Head.

Schr. Emily Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Chapman, New-Haven.

Schr. Martha Maria, Keene, Dighton.

Schr. Joseph P. Ross, Paul, Taunton, for Eastport.

Schr. Vigilant, Nickerson, New-Bedford.

Schr. E. M. Smith, Chase, Harwich, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. G. L. West, Boston.

Schr. A. B. Hayes, Barlow, Hartford, for Eastport.

Schr. Hyne, Haviland, Rockland, with stone to B. Brennan.

Schr. July Fourth, Cobb, Bangor, with lumber to Watrous & Walker.

Schr. W. H. Dewitt, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. M. A. Taber, Eldridge, Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Starlight, Blatchford, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Oliver Avery, Gott, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary Ella, Taylor, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Maggie Cummings, Smith, Provincetown, with fish to E. Nickerson.

Schr. Almer Taylor, Snow, Bangor, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Iris, Parker, Sandwich.

Schr. Bedington, Hall, Rockland, with ice to E. Rankin.

Schr. Artist, Forester, Somerset.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.E.; hazy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Java and Colorado, for Liverpool; Catharine Whiting, for Charleston; ship Wm. Tapscott, for London.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 20.—Arr. bark Delta, from Algoa Bay; brig Julia A. Hallock, from Caibarien.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 19.—Arr. schrs. Hyne, Olive Avery, Thomas Hix, Hazeld, Corvo and Atalanta, Rockland, New-York; James Barker, Harwich, do.; C. E. Hellier, Lodnskia, Kate Walker, Bangor, do.; Active, Dresden, Me., do.; Jeddie, Lubec, do.; Arizona, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., do.; Ledona, Calais, do.; Union, Millbridge, do.; Ephraim and Anna, William W. Marcy, L. & A. Babcock, Thomas Clyde and A. H. Edwards, Boston, Philadelphia; Nellie, Bangor, do.; Katie P. Lane, Windsor, N. S., do.; John Somes, Quincy, do.; Virginia, Richmond, Me., do.; Charles M. Raymond, Boston, Washington; E. Arcularius, do., Richmond, Va.; James M. Vance, do., Hoboken; Georgia, Bangor, Newark, N. J.; Mary Anna, do., Bridgeport, Conn.; Sea Breeze, do., New-Haven; E. C. Gates, Calais, do.; Planet, Rockland, Pawtucket; Kate McLean, Portland, Hartford; R. E. Pecker, Bucksport, Me., Washington; Francis Burritt, Rondout, Boston; Wm. Barnes, Elizabethport, Salem; Kendoskeag, Hoboken, Portsmouth; Yacht Nettie, Boston, New-York.

Passed by—Schrs. Julia Ann, Bangor, New-London; Francis R. Hallock, Kennebec River, Philadelphia; Gem, Rockland, New-York; Charlie and Willie, Vinalhaven, do.

Sld. schrs. Helen Mar, E. C. Gates and Thomas Clyde.

19th—Arr. brig Waltham, Boston, Richmond, Va.; schr. S. M. Tasker, Dresden, Me., New-York; frigate Bird, (Br.) St. John, N. B., orders; Maria Lunan, Gloucester, New-York; S. F. Adams, Calais, do.; Wm. McCobb, Bangor, do.; L. Sturvant, Salem, Baltimore; Helen Hastings, (Br.) Newport, for Sydney, C. B.

Sld. all vessels excepting schrs. Kendus Keag, Helen Hastings, (Br.) Wm. E. Barnes, Emily H. Naylor, John Somes, C. E. Hellier, L. & A. Babcock and Lizzie P. Simmons.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Buenos Ayres, June 1, Agenora, New-York; T. Simoun, Savannah.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, July 20.—The steam-ship Paraguay, from New-York, arrived in the Thames today.

LONDONDERRY, July 20.—The steamer St. Patrick, from Quebec, has arrived out.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.; E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.; MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., Auctioneers.

GRAND PARK.

SALE OF GREAT CENTRAL SUBDIVISION.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1870.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ELEGANT VILLA PLOTS,

COMPRISING OVER THREE HUNDRED ACRES of the most desirable portion of these SPLENDID ESTATES of GRAND PARK, consisting of TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF FIRST-CLASS LANDS, IN ONE BODY, ON THE BEAUTIFUL HIGHLANDS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

ALL TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, IN SUBDIVISIONS, AS RAPIDLY AS THEY CAN BE DEVELOPED INTO ELEGANT VILLA SITES, DESIRABLE VILLAGE LOTS AND HANDSOMELY-IMPROVED PROPERTY.

Two large and successful sales of village property have been held this season. The third sale will take place THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1870, ON THE GROUNDS.

THE GREAT CENTRAL SUBDIVISION

consists of 150 VILLA PLOTS fronting on the GRAND ESPLANADE, which is 108 feet wide, with broad drives on either side surrounding the GRAND PARK UNIVERSITY and the GRAND PARK HOTEL, and in the immediate vicinity and full view of the GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY improvements. Every lot is first-class, containing from ONE to FIVE ACRES EACH, and commands a magnificent view of fifty miles of Long Island Sound, a distant view of the Palisades of the Hudson and the intervening landscape, and cannot be surpassed for extent, variety and beauty in the country. The especial attention of all who are seeking escape from the expensive, turbulent, unwholesome City, into QUIET, ACCESSIBLE, ECONOMICAL ELEGANT, SUBURBAN HOMES, is called to this as the finest opportunity ever offered near New-York. The extensive improvements will all be completed as proposed, and purchasers of lots will not be assessed for the EXTENSIVE ESPLANADES, BROAD BOULEVARDS, HANDSOME AVENUES now in process of construction. All purchasers of $2,000 and upward will receive A COMMUTATION PASS on the railroad for ONE YEAR FREE. Terms of Sale as heretofore; 40 per cent. in thirty days, 60 per cent. on bond and mortgage in three years. As a guarantee for the completion of the improvements, 10 per cent. of the purchase money will not be required until ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS shall have been expended upon the avenues, esplanades, buildings, &c., after this day of sale. SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE. No free tickets will be issued; but SPECIAL TRAINS will leave the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 8:45 A. M. and 10 A. M. Sale commences at 12 M. All who desire to view the grounds should take the early train. Sale begins after arrival of second train. For descriptive pamphlets, maps, circulars, and further information, apply to

ANDREW WILSON, Jr., Grand Park Office, No. 317 Broadway.

S. DINGEE & CO., No. 9 Pine-st., and
MALLORY & BLACKWELL, Evening Post Building.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 205 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Over 130 miles of the line are now in full operation, and earning more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 196,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 800,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST COMMUNICATIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

VENEERS.

GEO. W. READ & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers of VENEERS AND FANCY WOOD For the trade and Export.

HUNGARIAN ASH, FRENCH BLACK-WALNUT, AMBOINE, TUYA and TULIP-WOOD, MAHOGANY, ROSE-WOOD, SATIN-WOOD, BIRDSEYE and CURLED MAPLE, BLACK-WALNUT, ASH and MAPLE BURLS, MAHOGANY, WALNUT and ASH CROTCHES,

SPANISH CEDAR in the log and boards for Cigar boxes. Veneers cut to order and sale.

All orders promptly executed.

Nos. 170 and 172 CENTRE-ST., New-York. Factory, No. 281 Monroe-st., No. 286 Madison-st.

THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE ROAD

IS NOW COMPLETED BETWEEN

NEW-HAVEN & MIDDLETOWN.

The section between Middletown and Willimantic, 28 miles in length, IS ALL THAT REMAINS UNFINISHED, and of this portion 20 MILES ARE ALREADY GRADED.

The Connecticut River Bridge is in a forward state of completion, and will be, when finished, the finest work of the kind in this country.

THE BONDS OF THE COMPANY are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on all the property and franchises of a road, 53 miles in length, running through the center of the State of Connecticut, forming with its connections the shortest and quickest route between Boston and New-York. They present a form of investment of undoubted security and liberal interest.

The State of Connecticut is Trustee for the bondholders.

The Controller of the State countersigns every bond issued.

The bonds are issued only as the work progresses.

The bonds are issued for only one-half of the amount expended.

They are free from Government tax.

They are free from State and local taxes in Connecticut.

They pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest.

They are of the denominations of $500 and $1,000.

They are issued in either registered or coupon bonds.

The price is par and interest.

They can be obtained of any bank or Banker, or by sending to

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

NO. 12 WALL-ST.

REFRIGERATORS.

BAMFORD'S celebrated [illegible], the BEST AND COOLEST [illegible].

ONLY DEPOT, BAMFORD'S Great House-Furnishing Bazaar, Cooper Institute.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, or general housework, by a neat, capable girl; a good cook, first-class washer and ironer; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 123 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.